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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

Editor: LORNE HURD

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GWEN LESLIE

## In This Issue

**MacPHERSON REPORT:** In volume II, summarized by Editor Lorne Hurd on page 17, the Royal Commission on Transportation outlines a national policy. Also see editorial on page 6.

**FIFTY COWS NOT ENOUGH,** says beefman Donald Salt of Nova Scotia. He uses fertilizer to grow more feed for increasing output—page 24.

**POETRY CONTEST** winners have been selected. See the first, second and third prize-winning poems on page 60.



Donald Salt

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COVER: Beef cattle in Waterloo County, Ont.—Colorychrome photo.

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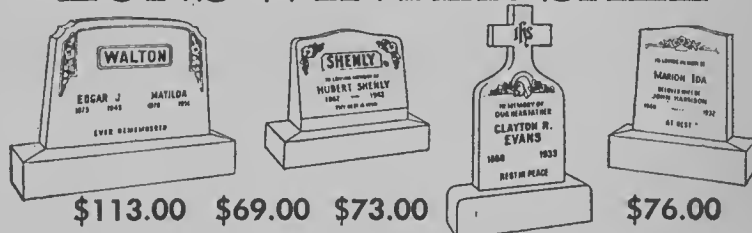
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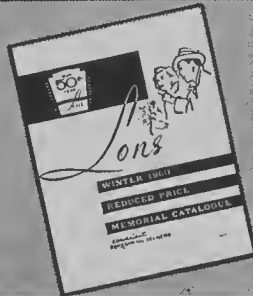
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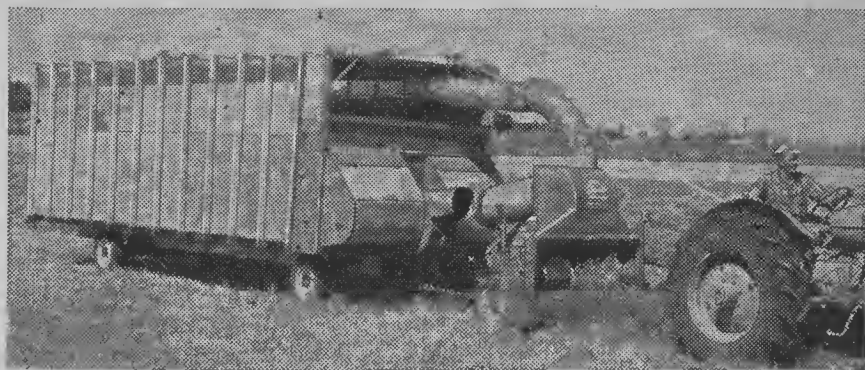
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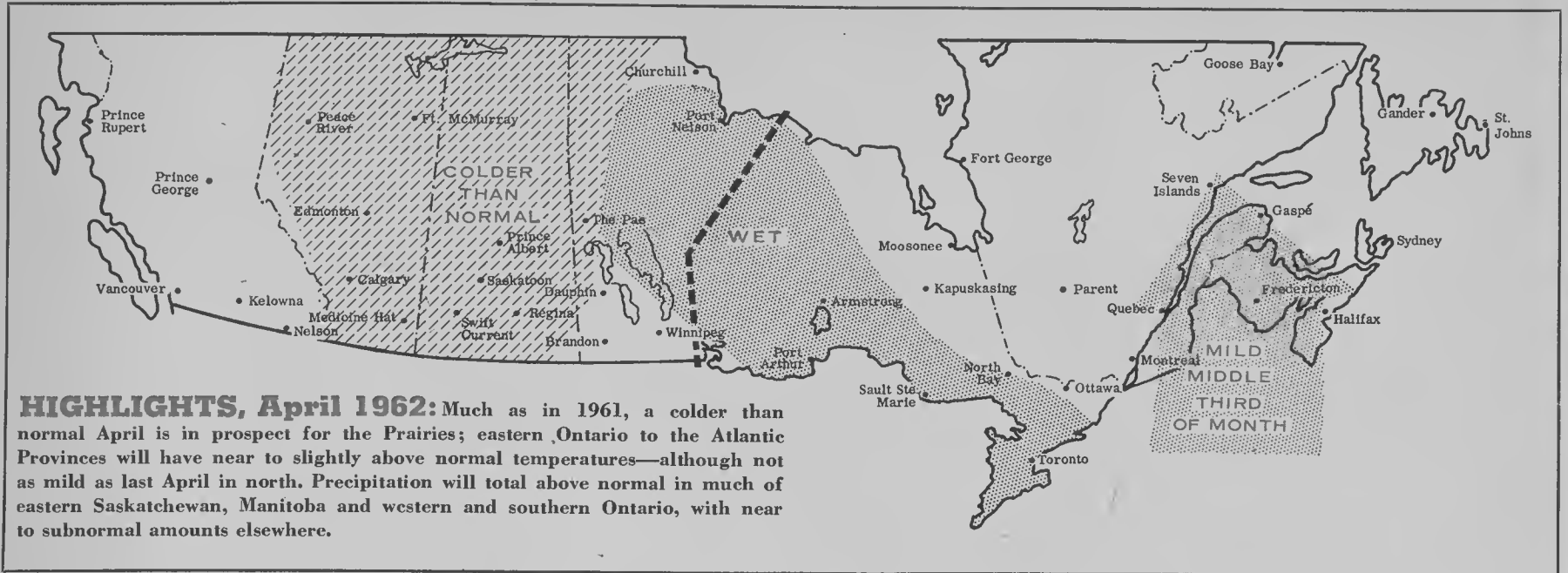
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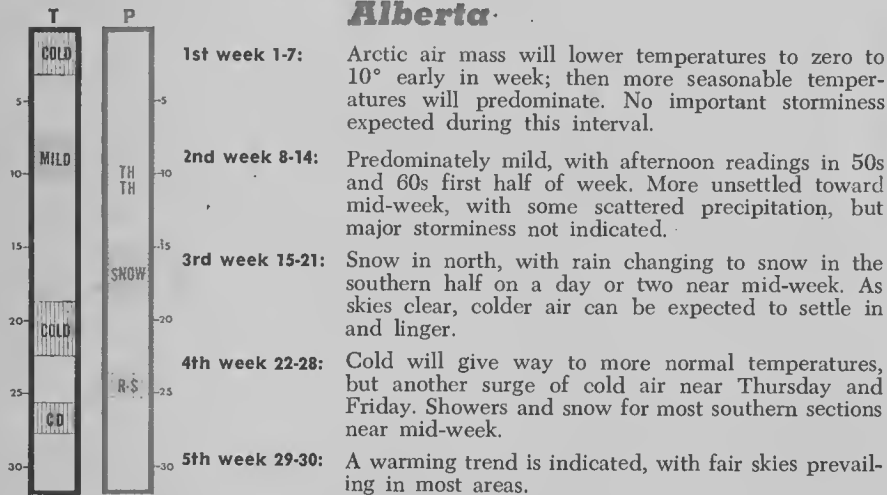
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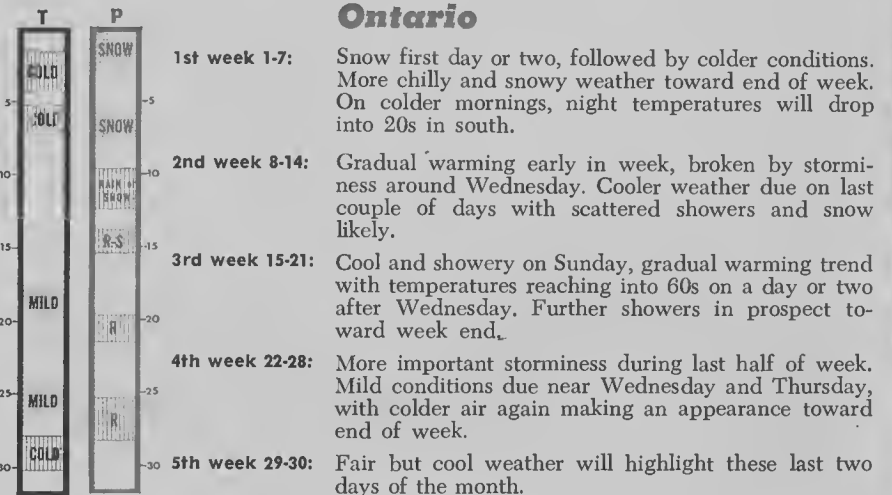
**HIGHLIGHTS, April 1962:** Much as in 1961, a colder than normal April is in prospect for the Prairies; eastern Ontario to the Atlantic Provinces will have near to slightly above normal temperatures—although not as mild as last April in north. Precipitation will total above normal in much of eastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba and western and southern Ontario, with near to subnormal amounts elsewhere.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

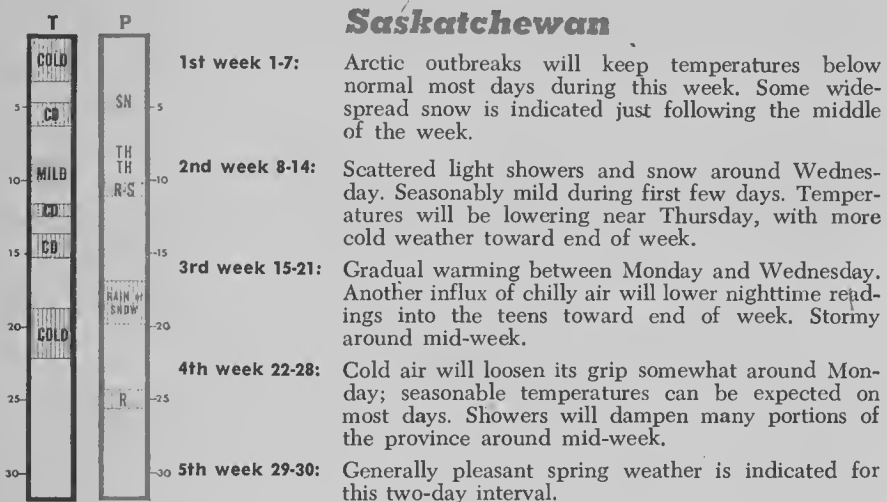
## Alberta



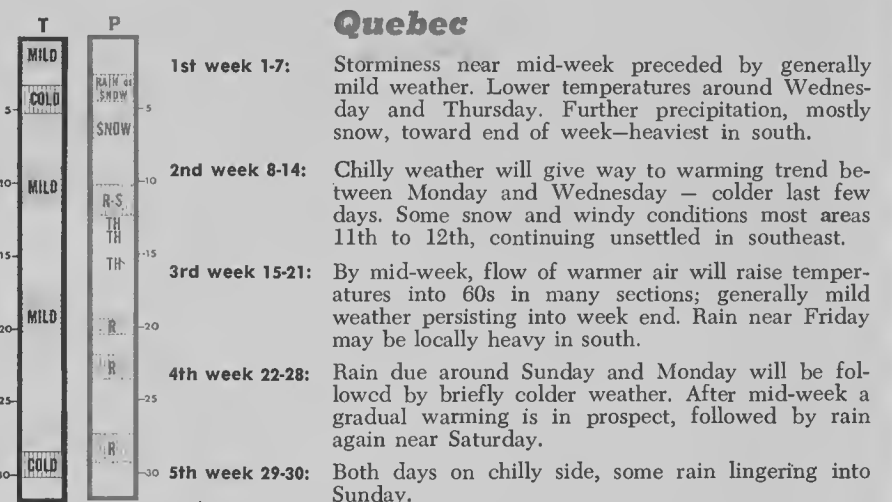
## Ontario



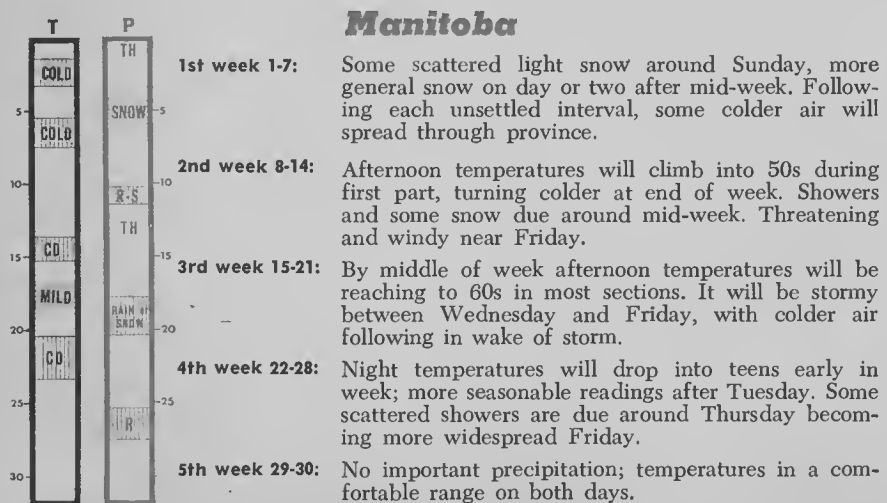
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## Atlantic Provinces





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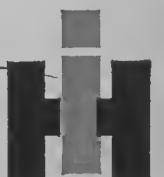


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## Stage Set for Railway Reform

THOSE who believe Canada should rely primarily on the competitive forces at work in the economy to achieve efficiency and progress will welcome Volume II of the MacPherson Royal Commission Report on Transportation. Released in January, it is a logical sequel to the findings and recommendations of Volume I which preceded it last April.

Before commenting on this latest study, a brief recapitulation of Volume I seems desirable. Readers may recall that in the first volume the Commission reached this conclusion: The potential competitive power of the railways is considerably greater than their actual performance in recent years. To unleash this potential is the solution to the railways' financial dilemma, and, thus the solution to the freight rate inequity problem.

The Commission went on to claim that the competitive position of the railways has been seriously weakened by the burdens they continued to carry as a legacy of the monopolistic era of transportation of the past. It established that these burdens occurred in connection with passenger-train service, light density branch lines, statutory grain rates and statutory free transportation. It called for public policy to lift these burdens in order to redress the competitive imbalance they caused against the railways, and to establish a greater degree of equity amongst the users of rail transport. Subsidies of both a continuing and temporary nature were proposed to accomplish these ends.

It is not surprising to find, therefore, that the central theme of the second volume is that public policy should seek to create an efficient transportation system. Considerable reliance, the Commission is convinced, can be placed upon competition to keep the transportation industry efficient. Where competition doesn't exist in the industry, regulation will be necessary to protect the public interest. However, such regulation will need to be vastly different from what exists at present, and it will need to be designed to bear equitably on all modes of transport. The Commission further proposed that any public assistance that is to be given to transportation, or to users of transportation, should be rendered impartially by public authorities. Such policy is essential if railways are to be given the opportunity to fill the role they have to play in the transportation field—a role the Commission is convinced still exists.

With this as a framework for National Transportation Policy, the Commission then goes on to make a great many proposals that are designed to move the transportation industry in general, and railwaying in particular, toward greater efficiency. An attempt has been made to capture the essence of the majority of these proposals in an article commencing on page 17 of this issue. We can do no better than to commend it to your attention.

WHAT are some of our reactions to Volume II of the Report? Frankly, we are impressed! The questions we had to raise after studying the first volume are all answered in the second volume, either to our complete satisfaction or with a carefully reasoned argument. We think the Commission has proposed a temporary, if not a permanent, way out of the transportation problems which have plagued the railways and the nation during the past decade. We are among those who doubt whether railwaying in Canada can be made into a profitable business. However, in view of the Commission's findings, we are prepared to give the railways the benefit of the doubt for the time being. By subjecting them to the rigors of competition, under regulations that

are as fair and impartial as they can be made, this question should be answered once and for all. From this standpoint the Commission's recommendations are a great experiment. But the alternatives are even less pleasant to contemplate.

We were impressed with the consistent objectivity the Commission showed in rejecting a number of representations that were made to it. In fact, the things it has rejected may be as significant as what it has proposed. Here are some major examples:

- It turned thumbs down on the state nationalizing the railways until at least they had been given a proper chance to prove whether they can be operated in a competitive environment at a profit.
- It opposed the suggestion that railways be subsidized for their heavy investment in right of way and roadbed. The Commission looked upon the differences in investment patterns as competitive differences, and ones that should only be changed by the competitive forces at work in the transportation field.
- It rejected equalization of freight rates as a useful principle. It believed that any attempt to use equalization to ease the burden of inequities on shippers in non-competitive sectors of traffic would harm those it was designed to help.
- It recommended against the use of assets and earnings of railway companies from their non-rail operations being taken into account in setting freight rates.
- It refuted the notion that railways should not be allowed to further develop their trucking enterprises in competition with firms devoted exclusively to the trucking business.
- It came out against the idea that wasteful

## Feed Aid in Question

ONE of three national policies examined by the Royal Commission on Transportation was *feed freight assistance*—a program which has been strongly supported by farm organizations over the years. This program was initiated during World War II to ensure an adequate supply of meat and poultry for wartime needs. Such an objective, of course, hasn't existed for many years. Its place has been taken by that of attempting to equalize the cost of Prairie feed grain used for livestock and poultry feeding in British Columbia and Eastern Canada.

The Commission's examination of the policy is revealing to say the least. Here are some of the things it showed:

- ✓ The subsidy has adversely affected transportation efficiency and the allocation of transportation resources.
- ✓ In spite of feed freight assistance, it is becoming more and more advantageous to raise and slaughter livestock in Western Canada and ship dressed meat to Eastern consuming areas, than to ship the Prairie feed grains for livestock feeding in the East.
- ✓ The subsidy has not been, and seems unlikely to be, successful in eliminating the long-standing shortage of farm animal protein in the Maritime Provinces. Per capita meat output there is now less than when the policy was introduced.
- ✓ Overall, it would appear that the subsidy discriminates in favor of livestock and poultry producers in Eastern Canada and the feed grain producers in Western Canada. Con-

duplication and competition between the two major railway lines could be further reduced by legislation. The Commission said the elimination of wasteful investment is the responsibility of management, and if it wasn't eliminated, railways must pay the penalty.

FINALLY, we were especially impressed with the blunt warning the Commission issued to the effect that proper public policy is not the only factor which has a bearing on the survival of a mode of transport. It pointed out that rigidities against technological change, or rigid attitudes within management and labor, can also, either singly or in combination, render a mode unable to survive. The continuation of any mode of carriage, the Commission indicated, will depend upon the persistence with which technological adaptation is sought and brought into operation. Moreover, management and labor must recognize that attitudes of rigidity will introduce inefficiency which will put the means of their livelihood at a competitive disadvantage to others. Farmers, we are sure, understand these two factors extremely well. It is to be hoped railway management and labor heed the Commission's warning. If the Commission's recommendations are implemented, they can no longer expect public policy to resolve their problems or their differences.

The day of reckoning on National Transportation Policy is at last at hand. The Commission's Report is on the table. In order for railway management and labor to know where they stand, the Federal Government must act. The strange thing is that the Government seems oblivious to the urgency of the matter. It has made no provision in the Speech from the Throne to implement any of the recommendations of the Commission's Report. In fact, the Minister of Transport said recently the Cabinet hadn't even had the second volume of the Report put before it. This is inexcusable. The country is once again on the verge of being confronted with a costly nation-wide rail strike. Surely, it is reasonable to expect the Government to face up to its responsibility, and the sooner the better.

versely, it discriminates against the livestock and poultry producers of Western Canada and the feed grain growers of Eastern Canada.

✓ The contribution of the subsidy to farmer-feeders' costs has been greatly diluted with the development in recent years of extensive mixing of high-cost concentrates, antibiotics, etc.

✓ Benefits to farmers have also been reduced by the shifts in the incidence of the subsidy over time—part going to transporters in higher rates, part to dealers in higher prices and so on.

✓ The location of the comparative advantage in livestock and feed grain production has shifted markedly since the subsidy was first introduced. Markets for animal products have also changed, with exports much less significant and domestic sales more highly concentrated in Central Canada.

It is doubtful if these findings can be successfully challenged. In view of them, it is little wonder the Commission recommended to the Federal Government that it should make a detailed reassessment of the feed freight assistance policy to determine if, in its present form, it is still benefiting Canadian agriculture to the greatest extent possible, or whether assistance could be more effectively applied in some other form.

We have been concerned over the discrimination in the policy for some years, and welcome the fact the Commission has brought other weaknesses in this policy so clearly to public attention. It is to be hoped the Government will lose no time in launching a more exhaustive study than the Commission was able to make, and follow the study with the necessary remedial action.



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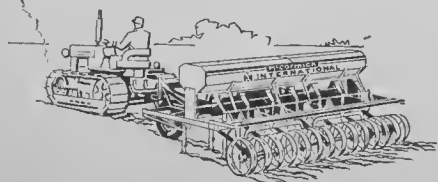
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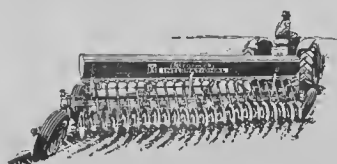
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# What's Happening

## IMPROVE MANAGEMENT TO MEET LOWER PROFIT

Speaking to the annual convention of the Western Stock Growers' Association in Calgary, Jim Bridges, a California farm management consultant, said that increased management efficiency had become a necessity because profit margins had been cut way down by higher grain prices and bigger overhead.

Dr. Bridges recommended four simple management practices that would help a feeder to increase his profit margin:

1. Feed as near to daylight as possible—cattle are early risers.
2. Feed six times a day for higher gain rates.
3. Don't waste feed on unthrifty cattle.
4. Put in the kind of cattle that will sell best on the local market.

The market theme was taken up by Alfred Hales, MP, a retail butcher from Guelph, Ont. He pointed out that the average Canadian housewife, buying for a family of five, took home about half a ton of meat a year. Her preferences were drafting the beef carcass of tomorrow, and he suggested that the beef industry should develop methods of determining the quality of meat under the hide while the animal was still alive. He also wanted more

research in marbling, tenderness, and flavor.

H. K. Leckie of the Meat Packers Council of Canada told the meeting that the challenges facing the producer were to maintain an ample supply of quality beef; to avoid excess carcass fat; to keep beef in a strong competitive position through greater efficiency in breeding, feeding, and management; and finally to initiate sound farm policies which would enable animal agriculture to move ahead.

Trends in beef production were revealed by two decisions made at the meeting. One was to set up a special section of the W.S.G.A. for feeder-members, which reflected the rise of the feeder industry. The other was contained in a resolution calling on the Federal Government to conduct research on the new cattle grading system based on the "no fat" preference of today's consumers.

George Ross of Manyberries was elected W.S.G.A. president, and Clarence Copithorne, Cochrane, Alta., 1st vice-president. V

## WOOL PAYMENT

The Federal Department of Agriculture has announced a deficiency payment of 22 cents per pound on the 1961 wool clip, which is 1 cent less than for the previous year's wool

production. Canadian wool production for 1961 is estimated at about 6 million pounds. V

## INITIAL PAYMENT ON WHEAT INCREASED

As of March 1, there are increases in initial payment prices for wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in the 1961-62 crop year, as follows:

Durum—75 cents per bushel increase for grades 1 to 4, including Extra 4, Toughs and Damps, and all off-grades thereof.

All other grades of wheat — 10 cents per bushel, including all grades of Sample and Mixed Wheats. V

For deliveries by producers in the 1961-62 crop year from August 1, 1961, to February 28, 1962, both dates inclusive, an adjustment payment will be made to producers at the rates indicated above. This payment, based on the Board's records, will go forward on or about the beginning of May, 1962. V

## SHARP DECLINE IN 1961 NET FARM INCOME

Canada's net farm income for 1961, estimated at \$1,006 million, was the lowest since 1957 and 24 per cent below the 1960 estimate, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Rising farm operating expenses had their effect on net income, but the sharp decline from 1960 was attributed largely to the drought loss

in grains across the Prairies and the reduction in farm grain supplies.

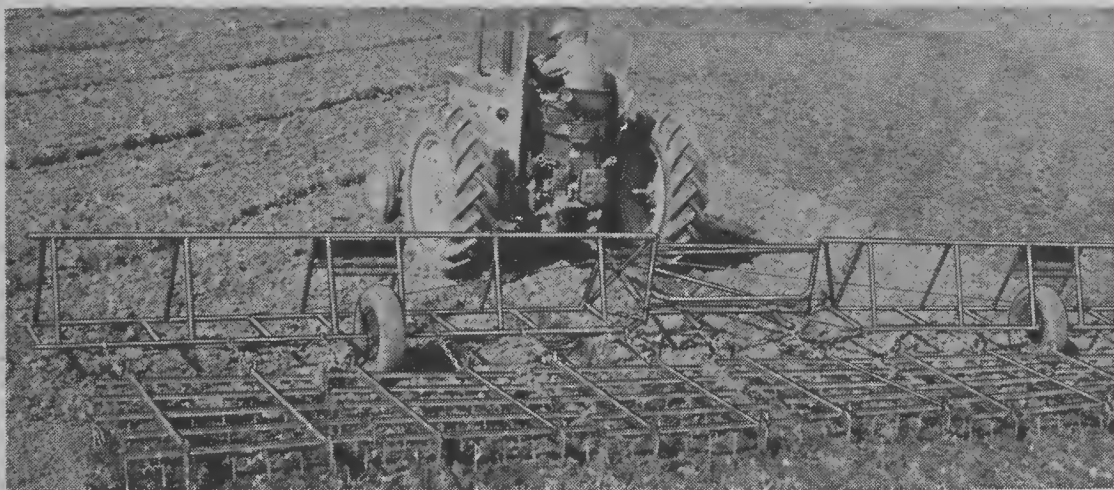
Provincial totals for 1961 (with 1960 in brackets) were: British Columbia \$59,671,000 (\$56,221,000); Alberta \$223,861,000 (\$233,765,000); Saskatchewan \$103,720,000 (\$352,623,000); Manitoba \$53,338,000 (\$110,040,000); Ontario \$331,072,000 (\$327,412,000); Quebec \$200,438,000 (\$189,326,000); New Brunswick \$11,908,000 (\$21,165,000); Nova Scotia \$14,778,000 (\$15,281,000); Prince Edward Island \$7,166,000 (\$13,571,000). V

## COMPETITIVE LIVESTOCK MARKET'S VALUE STRESSED

"While the terminal market at Toronto is the only such stockyards in North America that is owned by a government, its purpose is the same—to establish a neutral ground where buyers and sellers of livestock can do business," according to Fred M. Campbell, general manager of the Ontario Stockyards.

Speaking to members of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture recently, Mr. Campbell said the Toronto market "is a place where producers are able to convert livestock into currency at the highest value established at that particular time." He stressed the value of a strong competitive market at Toronto to producers all over Ontario and, indeed, across Canada. Auction selling at the yards had evened out supplies of livestock through the week and thus had increased the bargaining strength of the producer and his

# Better, Richer Soil by FARMHAND



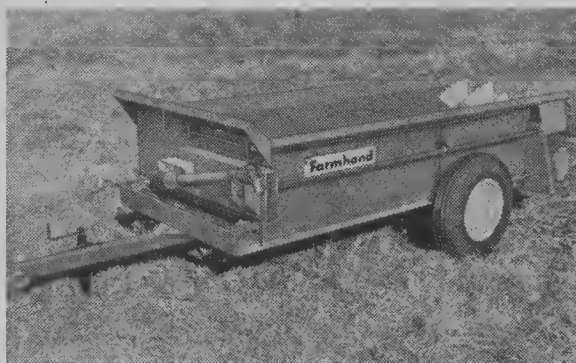
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representatives. Over \$100 million worth of livestock were sold at the yards annually at a cost to the producer of about 1 to 1¼ per cent of sales.

Mr. Campbell referred to their experiment with a system of direct, instantaneous communication of offerings and sales at other major livestock markets in Canada as an additional service. He also spoke of their special feeder sales on week ends, which were being encouraged so that producers might have a greater choice in buying their requirements. Another feature, he said, was the increasing number of cattle going back to the country for more finishing, thus raising the overall quality of the slaughter cattle available. ✓

#### GRAIN STORAGE AND HANDLING TO BE STUDIED

The Federal Government has established an interdepartmental committee, under the chairmanship of W. D. Porter of the Agricultural Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to study problems related to the storage and handling of grains in Canada.

The committee is charged with the preparation of an assessment of the adequacy of Canada's present grain storage and handling facilities in relation to current and future requirements. This will involve a thorough inventory and appraisal of present facilities, together with an intensive study of the grain market potential, both at home and abroad. The Committee will also study the pattern of grain movement with a view to determining what factors, if any, hamper the rapid and efficient flow of grain from farm to ultimate consumer. Other items falling within the committee's purview are the impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway on the pattern of grain storage and handling, the movement of United States' grain through Canadian ports and related problems. ✓

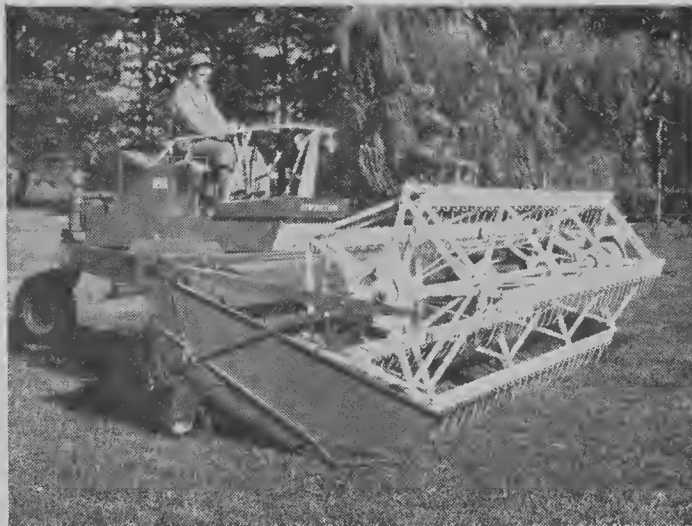
#### MEAT-TYPE HOG GAINING IN U.S. MARKET

"Unless we all pull up our socks, there is a real danger that we will lose our premium position in the U.S. hog market," said J. D. Small, retiring president, at last month's annual meeting of the Meat Packers Council of Canada.

Mr. Small told members that he had attended the annual convention of the American Meat Institute last

*From New Holland:*

# Biggest haying news in years!



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Here's New Holland's self-propelled Speedrower—the windrower that's "a cut above all the rest." Its long 3½" knife-stroke and 640-stroke-per-minute sickle speed mean faster, more efficient cutting in all crops. You'll cut, condition and windrow up to 80 acres of hay a day. In grain you can do even better. Forged twin guards and chrome-plated sections snake through tough, tangled crops with ease.



#### NEW MOUNTED PTO RAKE!

Now New Holland offers you a choice of hay rakes—the new Model 57 3-point mounted rake with dual speed PTO drive and inclined adjustable caster wheels; and the Model 56 semi-mounted ground-drive rake. Both feature famous Rolabar raking action, teamed with a scientifically positioned basket to produce fastest, gentlest raking action ever. Windrows are soft and fluffy—the kind air passes through, not over.



#### NEW IMPROVED CRIMPER!

Both upper and lower rolls are powered to handle hay speedily and efficiently. Less down time . . . wrapping and slugging are greatly reduced. Smooth, quiet operation—no metal-to-metal contact. Crop is crimped every 1⅜"; stems are upended for fast drying in the swath. Large-diameter wheels are positioned to give you more efficient pickup and correct balance. The New Holland Crimper (and Crusher) can be hooked to two of New Holland's three pitman mowers for combination mowing-conditioning.



#### NEW PITMANLESS MOWER!

Straight-line motion of knifehead permits long 3¾" stroke. Knives move at slower speed, cut cleaner while you mow faster, up to 6 acres an hour! Easier-than-ever hookup; full 100-degree mowing arc.

Ask your dealer about his 6% *Advance Delivery Dividend*. New Holland Machine Company (Canada) Limited, P.O. Box 459, Terminal A, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

**NH NEW HOLLAND**

*"First in Grassland Farming"*



New president W. W. Lasby (r.) with retiring president J. D. Small at the annual meeting of the Meat Packers.

fall, and had noted the vigor with which they were promoting the "meat-type" hog. In some areas, 25 per cent of their deliveries were now in that category. He was also impressed by the importance placed there on consumer and retailer relations.

A similar theme was taken up by the Council's general manager, Keith Leckie, who said that the future wellbeing of the livestock and meat industry in the decade ahead was going to hinge largely on its adaptability to change, its ability to satisfy the consumer, and its approach to government. In particular, Mr. Leckie referred to what he called the

industry's cost-price squeeze. Many of the meat items which people were buying today, he said, were not the same commodity bought a few years ago. They were more closely trimmed and highly processed, with built-in convenience features. Those added values should be reflected in the price.

He claimed that the job of trying to win back for meat a larger share of disposable income was a formidable one. As long as producers, processors and retailers placed more emphasis on volume than on unit margins, it was likely that price would continue to take the rap in equalizing supply and demand. V



## The 6-Foot Chopper THAT'S ALWAYS BUSY



Chopping Dry Hay



Chopping Stalks for Bedding

Any time of the year is Busy Season for the Gehl 72 Chopper — whether it's chopping green feed, hay, straw, or stalk shredding.

The Gehl 72 is not only your busiest, but your lowest cost help. For efficient green-feeding, it cuts a 6-foot swath through any crop. The 6-foot FC-72 saves field time, more than earns its keep. It chops doubled up windrows of hay or straw, shreds two full rows of corn stalks, tops beets, cuts potato vines, shreds cotton stalks, clips weeds, cuts light brush... and does many more jobs the year around.

Reversible flails — double-edged for double life — are mounted in gangs of six and seven. Pulling out a mounting rod switches the entire gang. Unitized knife-and-fan blade cut-terheads with adjustable shear bars recut crop. Fast, easy knife adjustment gives you new-machine cut month after month.

Ask your Gehl dealer for an in-the-field demonstration. For information, mail the coupon.



GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.  
Dept. CP-79-49, West Bend, Wisconsin, U.S.A.  
Please send me complete information on Gehl 72 Chopper.

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PROVINCE ..... ☐ I am a student

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QUE-MAR EQUIPMENT CO., Lochine, Quebec  
FALCON EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., 299 Danforth Road, Toronto, Ontario  
GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD., 1920 First Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan  
D. N. JAMIESON & SON LTD., 791-3 Erin St., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD., Carner 7th Ave. & 6th St., E. Calgary, Alberta

# GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE  
FARM MARKET  
FORECASTS

**STRONG CATTLE PRICES** will continue at least until fall. Marketings of top grades will be sharply reduced because of heavy feeder cattle shipments to United States last summer and fall. At the same time, with increased tempo of economy, consumers are a little less resistant to higher prices.

**TURKEY PRODUCERS** would do well to shave output below last year's and more in line with market growth. On the bright side, other meats will be expensive and consumers will readily turn to poultry, if attractively priced.

**BARLEY PRICES** have been creeping up all season, a trend likely to continue through spring months. Small supplies, however, have kept marketings down to about three-quarters of last year's, and may dwindle even further.

**FLAXSEED MARKETS** are showing the normal nervous reaction to relatively short supplies. Sales are satisfactory and we should end the crop-year with only a minimum carry-over.

**HOG MARKETINGS** will slack off during spring and summer. High feed prices in Prairies will cut production there but Eastern producers, sheltered by the availability of favorably priced U.S. corn, will maintain output.

**WHEAT EXPORTS** continue to move well ahead of average. Whether last season's excellent showing can be topped will depend on market developments this spring.

**EXPECT LOW EGG PRICES** at least until mid-summer, when outlook could change. Extra eggs from last summer's increased hatch will move only at lower prices.

**RYE MARKET OUTLOOK** lacks any significant change and prices have been slipping from high set last October. On price per pound basis, this commodity still lags behind other cereal grains.

**OATS SUPPLIES** in all positions are dwindling rapidly. Imports from U.S. are larger than our exports and, in many areas of Prairies, the movement from elevators to farms is larger than amount going usual way.

**BEEF PRODUCERS** can expect long-term gains from a tightening-up of inspection system. Consumers will turn to outlets carrying inspected products and these will in turn stress high quality.

**RAPESEED EXPORTS** have improved greatly in recent months but are still less than half those of a year ago due to slow start last fall. For first time, carry-over stocks will be substantial.



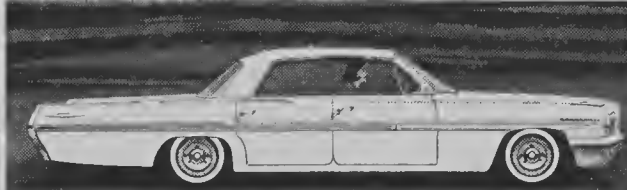
# *No one beats Pontiac for choice...*



**PARISIENNE:** Lots of luxury but still in the low price field—with style enough to turn anyone's head! (This is the Convertible—also available in Sport Sedan, Sport Coupe, 4-Door Sedan and a 6-passenger Safari station wagon.)

## **CATALINA**

Sports Coupe at right—also in 4-Door or Sports Sedan, Vista, Convertible or 6 or 9 passenger Safari.



## **BONNEVILLE**

Vista here—also as Sports Coupe, Convertible or 6-passenger Safari station wagon.

# *and what a wonderful choice...*



## **GRAND PRIX**

The potent new performance car that's available as a personality-styled Sports Coupe.



**LAURENTIAN:** The series that's made Pontiac famous for extra quality! Note that "convertible" roof-line! (Here's the sparkling Sport Coupe—or you can choose 2-Door or 4-Door Sedan or a 6- or 9-passenger station wagon.)

## **STAR CHIEF**

Fine car finish—fine car performance! (This is the Vista—also available as a 4-Door Sedan.)



# *no less than 32 different models... IN 8 DISTINCTIVE SERIES!*



**STRATO-CHIEF:** Lowest-cost Pontiac pleasure. Let your dealer show you how easy it is to own! (4-Door, 6-passenger Safari wagon here—also in 4-Door and 2-Door Sedans.)

## **TEMPEST**

Sedan here—also as Coupe, Sports Coupe, 6-passenger Safari station wagon or Convertible.



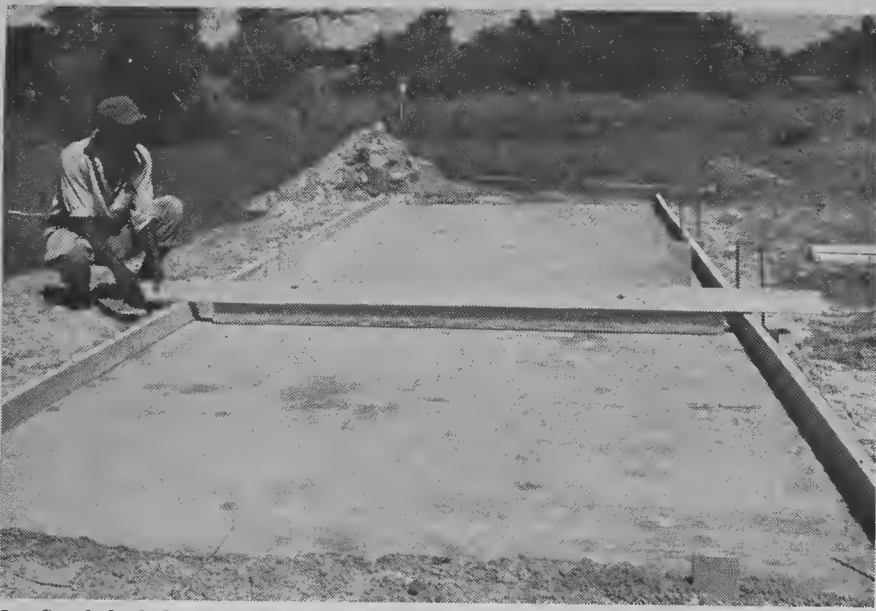
What's your motoring pleasure? Sports car performance? Unrestrained luxury? Good solid economical family transportation? No matter what your needs may be—Pontiac meets them precisely with this wide and complete choice of models. Your Pontiac dealer has the answer to your particular driving desire—see him today.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

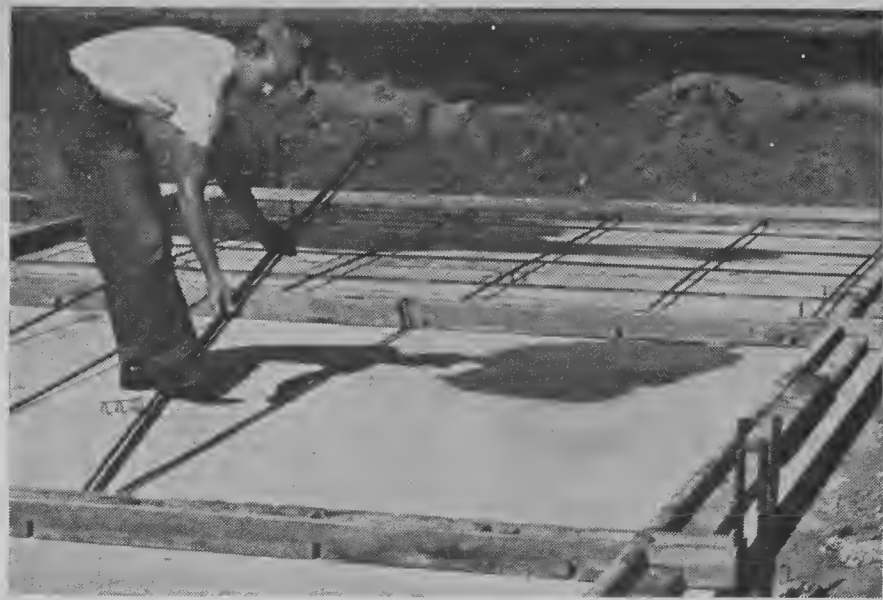
# *your PONTIAC dealer has the one for you!*

Whitewall tires optional at extra cost.

P-1062D



1. Sand bed being prepared. Plastic is layed down before casting begins.



2. Reinforcing bars being placed in forms prior to pouring concrete panel.



3. Lifting bolts are plastic wrapped so they can be knocked out easily once the panel is upright.



4. Concrete being screeded after it has been poured into a wall panel form.



5. Concrete panel being covered with the polyethylene film to aid in curing.

# "Pour" Yourself a

*Tilt-up concrete sections  
provide a safe, easy method of erecting  
permanent farm buildings*

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

**Y**OU can cut maintenance and fire insurance costs on your farm buildings with "tilt-up" concrete. This is a fast, economical way to build single-storied farm buildings such as cattle sheds, machine sheds or loose housing barns. Remember, concrete buildings never need painting—nor can rodents, insects and rust damage them.

The walls of tilt-up concrete buildings are cast in sections, flat on a floor or smooth bed of sand. After the panels have been cured, they are tilted up and fastened together by poured concrete columns to form a wall. Erection can be done easily with two or three men using farm tractor power. Footing is provided by reinforced concrete piers.

Whether casting on a floor or sand bed, cover the latter with some material such as polyethylene plastic to prevent the fresh concrete from sticking or bonding. If cast on a floor, a brush-on coating of form oil, or a commercial bond-breaking coating can also be used.

Forms for wall panels consist of two-by-fours set on edge in the casting bed. For 10-foot column spacings, panels are made 9 ft. 6 in. wide. This is to allow a 6 in. clear space for the column which binds the wall sections together. To save time, cast panels along the proposed building line so they can be tilted directly into position. The bottom edge of each panel should be located 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. back from the outside face of the foundation piers.

Where doors or windows are needed, frames should be placed in the forms, then braced and anchored so they won't "float" in the fresh concrete.

The panels will also need reinforcing. If you are making them 4 in. thick and up to 10 ft. square, you will need at least five No. 3 ( $\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter) bars in each direction. Vertical bars should be placed 1 inch above casting bed surface. Horizontal bars are placed over the vertical ones and extended 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. beyond panel ends so as to fasten each panel to the column. Panels with door or window openings will need additional bars along each side of the openings.

If bars aren't available for reinforcing, No. 6 gauge welded wire mesh, with wires spaced 6 in. in both directions, will do the job.

Your concrete panel will need four bolts for fastening the "tilt-up" frame. These are tied to reinforcing rods in the form. Before installing, wrap them in plastic so the bolts can be removed after panels are erected. Then fill the holes with mortar. At least two bolts should be set in the top edge of each panel for fastening the wall plate.

After a panel has been poured, its top surface should be smoothed to the texture desired for your outside wall. Freshly poured panels are covered



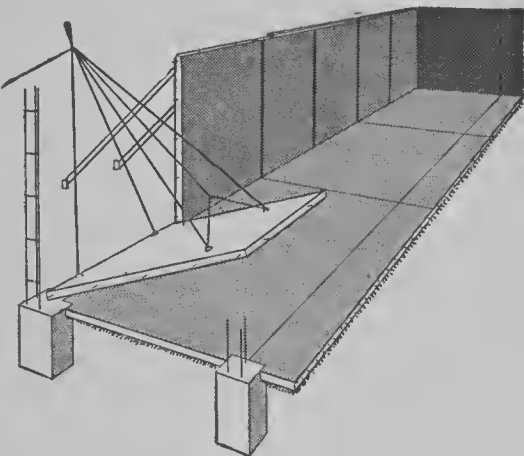


6. Tilting frame being attached to the panel bolt.

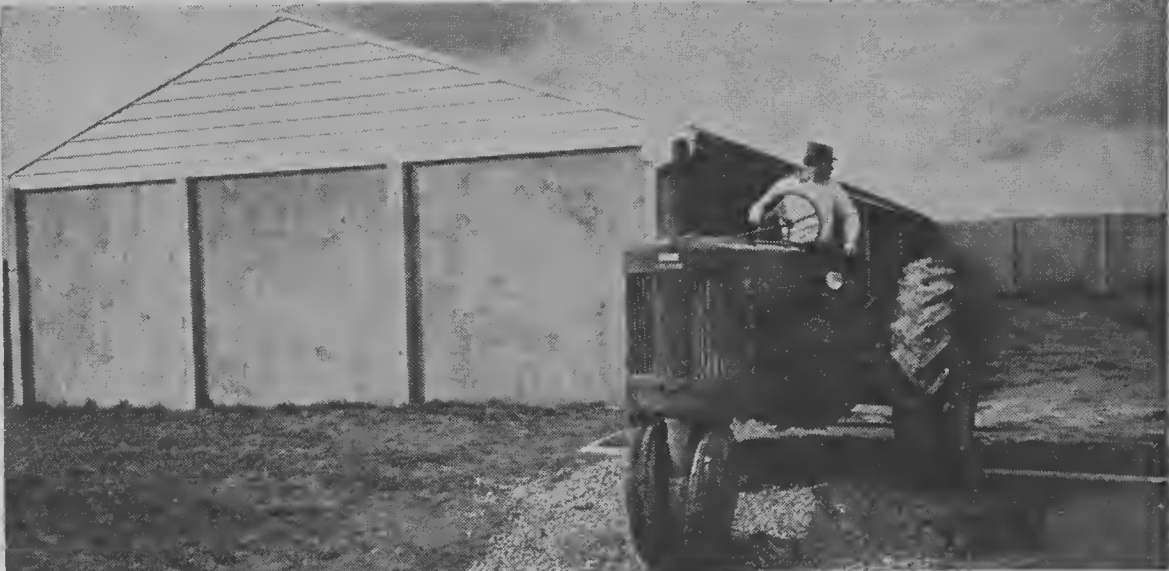


7. Once panel is secured to frame by lifting bolts, it is easily tilted into position with farm tractor.

# Building



A general view of construction procedure. Note how panels are braced until columns are cast.



8. A finished, tilt-up, open front dairy shed and windbreak. Note poured concrete columns between panels.

with some moisture-proof material and cured for at least 3 days before tilting.

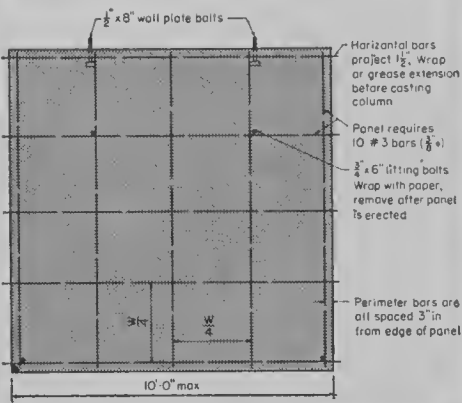
A tilting frame and a farm tractor are needed to erect the walls. These frames have telescoping legs (much like a photographer's tripod) so they can be adapted to panels of various heights. You will have to strip all forms from the panel before tipping it.

When a steady, continuous pull is applied by the tractor, panels rotate along their bottom edge with little or no lateral slipping. Use the tractor's lowest gear. On lighter machines, add extra weight to the drawbar to give more traction.

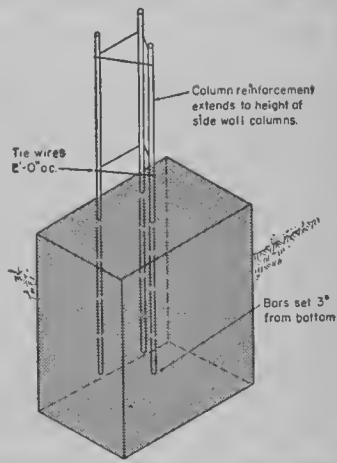
After a panel is upright, the tractor acts as an anchor until the section can be braced. The most common method of fastening wall panels together is to cast reinforced columns between them.

How much will your "tilt up" concrete building cost? This will vary from one location to another. A livestock shelter measuring 24 ft. by 96 ft. will require 58 3/4 cubic yards of concrete. There will have to be 19 piers containing a total of 713 ft. of 3/4 in. reinforcing steel bars, and 18 wall panels with a total of 1,576 ft. of 3/8 in. bars. For the roof, any conventional material can be used. Some farmers have constructed their "tilt-up" buildings for about a dollar per square foot. Exact details and plans can be obtained from the Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill., U.S.A.

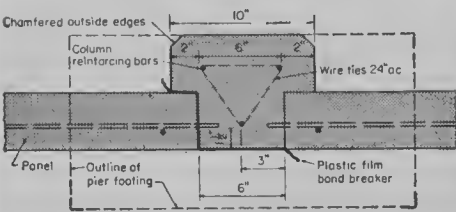
## CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



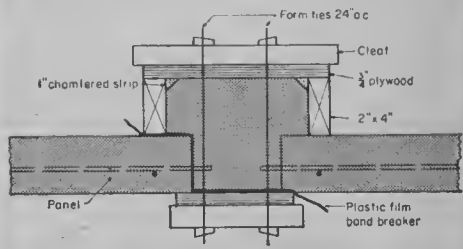
Panel Reinforcement



Pier Footing Detail



Column Detail



Forming for Column

# The Relaxed Farmer



Glen Hobson, who has a mixed farm at Grenfell, Sask., holds one of his young pigs. [Guide photos]

*Glen Hobson keeps work in its place, where it won't interfere with his enjoyment of living*

by RICHARD COBB

IT'S refreshing to meet Glen Hobson. In an age of specialization, he shows what can be done with a mixed farm. In an age of demands for higher living standards, more this and more that, he is interested only in making a "comfortable living." In an age of efficiency, he takes a relaxed approach to his work, believing that life is to be enjoyed.

Visit the Hobson place at Grenfell, Sask., and you'll find a house that is 40 years old, but well kept and comfortable. The barn and poultry house have seen a lot of service, but they are neat and in good repair. Old tractors still do the job with good, modern implements hitched onto them. Above all, there is a man who figures out ways to ease the load, and who plans his enterprises to give him that comfortable living.

Glen farms two sections, including two quarters owned by his dad, who lives in town but comes out to "putter around" when he feels like it. Glen is the third generation of the Hobson family on this land. With 750 cultivated acres, he grows wheat and oats, and sometimes barley. Surpluses have not been a problem because he feeds a fair amount of grain.

On account of the drought last summer, he went out with the mower at one stage to cut his cereals for feed. But he saw that the heads were starting to fill out and decided to spend a few days at the lake instead. In August, he was able to harvest between 7 and 8 bushels per acre, which still left him under the 8-bushel limit for PFAA payments, and there was a fair amount of straw too. Glen had carried over about 1,000 bushels of wheat and some oats from the previous year, and was glad that he was not lured into selling it. This year, in spite of the improved grain marketing position, he thinks it will still pay to summerfallow half of his land, as usual.

A young neighbor has a half-section and finds the investment needed for equipment is beyond his reach. So he drives a tractor for Glen whenever needed and, in return, is allowed to use Glen's implements. The arrangement suits both of them very well.

LAST spring, the Hobson farm had 95 Herefords. But, seeing a feeding problem looming up, Glen sold his steers at 24 to 25 cents, reckoning that there was too great a risk in gambling on the price going higher. Later in the season, he sold his calves and reduced the herd to 38 brood cows. He had enough feed for them without need-

ing to buy any, and he can look forward to another crop of more than 30 calves this spring to give him a fresh start. He depends on native pasture, some of which is pretty rough, so he adjusts his herd accordingly.

Another Hobson enterprise is hogs. He has a Yorkshire boar and 6 sows to provide 12 litters a year, and believes in giving them iron injections to get them off to a healthy start. One of his litters was marketed at 5½ months last year, and he says, modestly, that he doesn't know how it happened.

A good steady income comes from 500 chickens. They fill about a 30-dozen egg crate each day for 12 months. Glen uses a 3-way cross—Leghorn x Hampshire x Light Sussex—and says they have been producing excellent, brown eggs for him since he switched to this strain 3 years ago.

As the children are taken to school in town every day, the eggs are shipped daily to the local grading station, and there's no doubt that they are in good condition. He was getting 39 cents for them in the fall and is content if the price stays at that mark.

Glen Hobson picked up a feeding tip from The Country Guide a while back. He read about letting chickens "grind their own grain," decided to try it, and found they did better, as well as saving him the trouble of grinding feed for them. Their ration consists of whole wheat and oats, with concentrate.

Water is supplied through oil drums in the poultry house. These have automatic bowls that were designed for hogs, but they serve the purpose well. The drums are filled by hoses from a pump.

THE feed mill is located outside, close by the cattle corrals, the outdoor hog pens, and the barns. Grain is piped from the mill to a shed which contains two bins. Cattle and pig feed are kept separate because of the finer grind preferred for the hogs. A pipe in the shed can be swung to either bin for filling, and there is an auger to run feed out to the hogs. The cattle troughs are filled by hand, using two 5-gallon pails. Hay and straw are stacked beside the feed bunks, where it can be thrown down as required. Altogether, chores take only 2 or 3 hours a day in winter, and even less without the steers and calves.

In normal times, calves are housed in pens on one side of the barn. Farrowing and weaning pens for the hogs are on the other side. Glen is hoping

to devise a semi-loose-housing method which will give his livestock access to the outside when they want it.

The Hobsons have a summer cottage at Crooked Lake, about 30 miles away. Also, in return for lending their cottage to friends, they have the use of some camping equipment, and were able to take a trip to the Rockies last summer. Glen likes a game of golf, and takes part in community activities along with his family. This is what he means when he says that life is to be enjoyed.

But don't be deceived. Behind Glen Hobson's relaxed approach to farming there lurks a capable and progressive farmer. He thinks a job through, picks out the essentials, and finds ways to eliminate unnecessary time and trouble. He uses machinery as long as it does what he asks of it, and buildings as long as they can be kept weather-tight. He watches his markets and his costs with a view to picking up a reasonable return for his efforts. And when he has done all that needs to be done on the farm, there's time to spare for him and his family to live.



Along with hogs, beef and grain, Glen combines an egg enterprise. These 3-way-cross chickens produce approximately 30 dozen eggs per day.





Corn is stored in this crib, which has been lengthened year by year as the yields climb.

# High-Fertility FARMING

*Ion Weber grows nothing but corn, and feeds out 30,000 meat birds a year. Corn yields climb, for all the manure goes back onto the land, along with commercial fertilizer*

**Y**OU won't find a single cross-fence on Ion Weber's 150-acre farm in Waterloo County, Ont. In fact, his farm is a single field, and each summer and fall that entire field is tall with corn. By November, the crop is harvested. The towering crib stretching for a hundred yards along a lane is yellow with the stored grain. One of the most intensive and productive cropping programs in the province has ended for another year.

Weber, with his amazing corn program, is really a modern-day pioneer. He is using a 2-pronged program to probe the limits of production on his land. He makes use of all the manure his poultry produce, and he buys commercial fertilizer as well, to boost the fertility level of his soil to new heights. Fertility has climbed so high, in fact, that favorite old grain crops, like oats or barley, couldn't survive on his fields. The plants would be unable to stand erect with the surging growth they would make. They would be flattened by the first summer rain. Corn alone thrives on such high fertility.

Weber's program is so successful that his 150-acre field returns a harvest of 12 to 14 thousand bushels of grain each year. That is a yield of 80 or 90 bushels of corn to the acre—far beyond the average in Ontario or even in the corn belt of the United States.

Those high yields are extremely important. Weber explains: "Corn grown this way is the cheapest feed available today. It's cheaper than any western grain I could buy, cheaper than local feed grains too."

Despite his high yields, Weber believes his land still hasn't reached a saturation of fertility. He looks for still higher yields in the years ahead.

Here is his fertility program. All the land gets at least 3 tons of poultry manure to the acre every second year. Fields that are manured also get 50 lb. of actual nitrogen per acre before spring plowing. Ones that are not manured get twice as much. Then, every acre is given 100 lb. of 5-10-15 at planting time and, in addition, potash is applied where required. Soil tests are made periodically whenever Weber figures they are required.

While the land produces big crops of grain

corn, it's not the corn itself that he wants. He is developing a high-revenue farm program and, for him, this requires two other specialties on the farm—a feeding program and a marketing program. The origin of both of these can be traced back a quarter of a century. For then, Weber pioneered in this country in caponizing poultry. Now, he has turned that skill to advantage by merchandising his corn crop through poultry. He has become a poultry meat specialist.

Like most farmers who grow meat birds, Weber began by selling his capons to a killing plant. The prices he received soon convinced him he had to find another answer.

He installed a small killing plant which he operates one day a week now. He has developed a market for quality birds, too. He sells them to frozen food firms, direct to stores and restaurants, and even rents a stand on the Kitchener Farmer's Market to sell birds direct to the housewife.

Now, he is selling 500 or 600 birds a week through these outlets—about 3,500 lb. in all—or a total of 180,000 lb. of poultry meat a year.

His program of offering attractively dressed poultry of reliable quality, and of delivering them himself, is paying off. When broiler meat prices were at disaster levels early in the winter, and turkey prices ranged between 37 and 42 cents, Weber was still getting 59 cents a pound for his dressed capons at the Kitchener market. Stores were able to retail his birds at 65 cents.

**S**PECIALIZATION is the keynote in the feeding operation. Weber believes that he can't justify hauling the corn to the mill to be mixed into balanced rations. He converted an old barn to a feed storage building by installing 2 rows of 10 bulk feed bins along each wall. He also installed a hammer mill and a feed mixer.

Corn, grown at home, makes up half the rations. Added to this, in proportions recommended by nutritionists at the Ontario Agricultural College, are whole wheat, soybean oil meal, protein and mineral supplements, alfalfa meal, animal fats, etc.

The overhead feed bins enable him to buy these ingredients in bulk when prices are advantageous, and store them for later use.

Harvesting and storing the corn crop are a simple, specialized job too. Rather than go to the

## CORN . . .



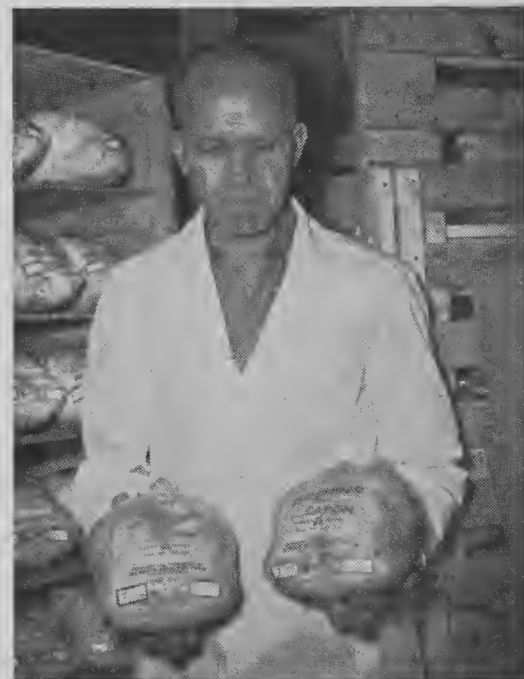
Weber gets yields of 80 to 90 bu. of corn to the acre. "Farmers must specialize," he says.

## TO CAPONS . . .



Corn is used to feed capons. Here Weber examines a 20-week-old bird ready to market.

## TO CONSUMERS



Weber operates his own killing plant a day a week. Quality produce brings buyers back.

by **DON BARON**

## HIGH-FERTILITY FARMING—(Continued)

expense of buying a drier and sheller, he begins picking about Thanksgiving, after a good frost has browned the corn leaves. He has his own cribs, tall narrow ones (about 5 feet wide), and the corn is hauled right from the picker to be loaded into the crib. It is left in the cribs until about March or April. By then, it should be dry enough to shell. He continues shelling right through the summer, as weather permits. By fall, the job is, complete and he has enough in storage in the steel grain bin, and the overhead feed bins, to last him until the next year's crop is ready the following spring.

Weber has another use for that corn crop. The cobs, which make excellent litter, are broken up and stored in another overhead bin. This litter is important because disease control is a vital part of his poultry program.

WHILE the Weber farm has now been incorporated as a limited company and includes his three sons in the ownership, Weber hastens to point out that he isn't pushing it for size.

"We could expand it much faster than we are doing," he says. "There is a market for all the meat we produce. But our goal isn't to make a big and spectacular show here. In fact," he adds, "it seems that we are always trying to keep up to the demand, rather than trying to find a market for our birds."

To an observer, it looks like serious-minded Ion Weber has come close to achieving what most farm people seem to be striving for — a family-type farm that has a sound economic base. It's one that will provide the owners with a good standard of living and yet give the members of

the family time to devote to their community, their church, and other worthwhile things. In fact, here again, the Webers are setting quite an example. Members of the Mennonite church, they have recently welcomed home their son Edward from 3 years of missionary work in Indonesia. They also bade good-bye to another son, John, who is now away in India for the same purpose. Son George is in grade 13 at school this year.

Since Edward is the only son who can be at home full time now, two hired men are required for the enterprise.

The Weber program has not only caught the interest of other Ontario farmers and poultrymen — it has won attention from agricultural specialists at the Ontario Agricultural College as well — some of whom Weber has called on for advice from time to time. Prof. George Jones calls it one of the most promising developments in agriculture today. He explains that this high-fertility cropping program that Weber is using has been made possible by several recent developments. New corn hybrids have been produced which will ripen in just about any part of the province. Selective herbicides like atrazine are now available to knock out weeds from a corn field without hurting the corn plants.

Jones estimates that the cost of growing a corn crop this way is only about \$40 per acre. If yields can be pushed up to 75 bushels per acre, which is 2 to 2½ tons of feed, the cost of that grain will be only about \$20 per ton.

Using this kind of program, says Jones, a farmer can tie together a neat farm enterprise geared to give him maximum profits. "Take a 100-acre



When the roof blew off old barn, it was made into a feed mill with overhead bins and a mixer.

farm as an example," he says. "This would be the right size to go with a 5,000-hen laying flock, because the manure produced would be sufficient to stimulate the land to maximum production. Then, if the owner wanted to expand his flock, he could buy more land to go with it.

"In terms of beef, that 100 acres could mean 80 to 100 thousand pounds or, on a dairy farm, it might mean 800,000 pounds of milk. Revenue like this obtained under programs of low-cost production is almost bound to make a farm profitable," Professor Jones concludes.



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A pen sketch of Mr. M. A. MacPherson, Q.C., noted Regina lawyer who headed the study.

# Treat Railways As Normal Commercial Operations

**The Royal Commission on Transportation outlines  
its concept of what National Transportation  
Policy should be, and how it should relate  
to National Policy**

**T**O provide the nation with the most efficient kind of transportation system, Canada should rely on the developing competitive forces in the industry, and on new and less confining methods of ratemaking for the railways' captive traffic.

These are the basic ingredients of Volume II of the 3-volume report of the MacPherson Royal Commission on Transportation, which was made public late in January. The basic position of the Commission seems to be well-summed up in this statement: "The government, the shippers, and perhaps even the railways themselves, must begin to treat railways more as normal commercial operations."

The Commission rejected the idea that the state should nationalize railways at the present time. It argued that complete nationalization of any mode of transport in Canada is not the best way to attain an efficient transport service. To do so would be to completely abandon the principles of profit maximization and dependence upon the market choices of shippers. The Commission stated that it would be consistent to replace these criteria with others only if, and when, any mode of transport is demonstrably unable to survive in competition with other modes, and such a mode is deemed essential for national purposes.

## NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY

What does the Commission think Canada's National Transportation Policy should be? Obviously it thinks it should seek to create an efficient transportation system. This must be the objective of public policy. The Commission regarded this objective as of more importance than the preservation of any single mode of transport, or any particular transportation company. It did so simply on the grounds that efficiency in transportation is essential to total efficiency in the nation.

The Commission prescribed the following elements of National Transportation Policy as being essential to an efficient transportation system.

(1) **A heavy reliance on competition.** The Commission believed that Canada should depend on free enterprise. This may not be a perfect means for obtaining the optimum use of resources in transportation, it said, but it is preferable to the alternative—a system of complete public regulation.

(2) **The introduction of regulation which attempts to do for the transportation industry what universally pervasive competition would do.** This is necessary, the Commission felt, because transportation competition isn't universally pervasive—

it doesn't exist everywhere throughout the transportation field and may never do so.

(3) **Public assistance to transportation or users of transportation must be rendered impartially by public authorities.** No mode of transport should be given an advantage over another through public policy. For example, if trucking firms are not being charged enough for the use of publicly supplied roads and highways, such charges should be increased.

## INVESTMENT DIFFERENCES

The Commission went to great lengths to explain the differences in the nature of the investments in railway and trucking enterprises.

The Commission considered the chief difference between railways and most other modes is that the greatest proportion of the roadbed is the property and responsibility of the railway company. Railways have enormous, long-term commitments of investment in right of way and roadbed, and in rolling stock built to last a long time. Once committed, the railway may not readily escape associated investment costs when traffic either fails to materialize or declines. Moreover, most of its costs are fixed rather than variable.

In contrast, trucking firms have a relatively short term and smaller investment in equipment, and no fixed investment in the roadbed it uses. A large share of trucking firm costs are variable with the traffic carried. It can, for example, escape most of its "track" costs (which take the form of "user charges") in any year simply by not operating.

After weighing the complete evidence in regard to investment differences, the Commission concluded:

✓ There is no benefit to the public either by making the railways' competitors pay excessive user charges, or by lifting the burden of the responsibility from railway management for their total investment. If user charges, such as truck license fees, are at a proper level, no artificial competitive disadvantage is placed on the railways because they own and maintain their own roadbed.

*Any reference to the Commission's proposals for railway branch line abandonment have been omitted from this brief synopsis of Volume II. Because of widespread interest in rural Canada in this subject, it will be reported upon in some detail in our April issue.—Ed.*

✓ The difference in patterns of investment mean that all modes of transport are not equally competitive for similar standards of service. No amount of artificial juggling with public assistance can place the various modes of transport on the same competitive basis.

✓ Efficiency demands that public policy recognize the unlike nature of the various modes and shape itself to allow them to compete where they can in terms of service and prices which reflect their competitive differences.

The Commission, for these reasons, rejected the proposal brought before it that the burden of railway investment in roadbed and track should be shouldered by the government. It emphasized, however, that each mode of transport ought to be made to pay its proper costs. It urged licensing authorities to review policy constantly, to ensure that user charges reflect the economic and social costs of providing transportation facilities to private autos, trucks, planes and ships.

The Commission also rejected any suggestion that railway companies should be prevented from being in the trucking business. It maintained that it is perfectly logical for railways to seek to diversify by branching into investment in other modes of transport, and there was no good reason why they should not be allowed to do so.

## PRICING UNDER SATISFACTORY COMPETITION

The Commission maintained that the objective of National Transportation Policy can be partially achieved through the forces of competition. Where competition does exist, the Commission says, it will tend to move prices toward conformity with the costs of providing the service, and thereby lead to the optimum amount of resources of men and capital being directed to each mode of transport. Under these conditions the firms engaged in transportation will earn satisfactory returns so long as they operate efficiently, adjust plant and investment to the market demands for their service, and price the service they offer in conformity with their costs of providing it.

It stated that the reality of competition in transportation calls for a new approach to regulation, requiring changes in the relevant legislation. The fact of life is that the rates for many movements will be set to meet particular competitive situations. This alone destroys any policy which attempts to ensure that shippers over any very wide area can expect to be given "equalized" rates. Equalization may have been effective under conditions of monopoly, but the development of com-

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petition makes the principle ineffective. Traditional measures to protect against discrimination in freight rates are being set aside by competition. Preserving such measures on the statute books limits the power of railways properly to compete.

What does the Commission propose as an alternative to the existing system of regulations?

Regulations dealing with rates will need to be continued but on a different basis. The Commission proposed that while railways shall continue to file rate schedules with the Board of Transport Commissioners, the rates shall be effective upon filing. They did so on the grounds that freedom to change tariffs, introduce new ones, and to make specific rates to meet competition without delay must be enhanced. "It is apparent to us," the Commission said, "that so long as one mode (trucking) can freely quote rates at the instant of bargaining, the other (railways) is at a disadvantage not to be able to do so."

The Commission also concluded that the regulatory process should continue to be charged with the responsibility for the upper and lower limits of railway rates under the pertinent circumstances of each.

#### MINIMUM RATES

Because of the relatively enormous size and resources, and the relative permanency of investment compared to other modes of transport, railways could create intolerable uncertainty in the trucking industry by sporadic rate wars, so that an efficient trucking industry could not persist. Therefore, the Commission concluded, rate regulation must continue to stipulate a minimum limit. Such regulation must assure that no rate should ever be set below the direct costs of the movement.

The Commission further recommended that the Board of Transport Commissioners continue to determine the definition of out-of-pocket costs. This, it proposed, should be used as a criterion of minimum railway rates.

To implement this, a costing section should be set up within the Board to carry out the necessary procedures for testing the minimum, either on motion of the Board or upon application from those parties able to make representations to the Board. The Commission has proposed that no rate should be suspended until the Board is satisfied it is below the legal minimum.

#### NON-RAIL ASSETS AND INCOME

The Commission was requested to report upon whether, and to what extent, the Railway Act should specify what assets and earnings of railway companies in businesses and investments other than railways should be taken into account in establishing freight rates.

In this connection, it simply pointed out that the use of other assets and earnings in establishing rail rates would distort the competitive environment. For this reason alone, the Commission could not see its way clear to recommend that such a practice be allowed.

The Commission recommended that the Board be given every encouragement to review constantly all items in the railway accounts to make sure they are legitimately rail rather than non-rail businesses. This would include railway-owned communication operations and trucking and bus operations.

#### MAXIMUM RATE CONTROL

The Commission found the task of appraising inequities in the freight rate structure, and such changes as will alleviate them, the most complex that it was asked to deal with.

The inequities referred to here are those that are borne by shippers of non-competitive traffic. They have been brought about by increasing competition and the existing approach to rate regulation. The basis for permissive maximum rate increases has been the net rail revenue position — total revenue less total costs. In other words, the net revenue from both competitive and non-competitive sectors of the transport economy are averaged, yet rate increases have not been averaged. They have tended to be applied to the non-competitive traffic, and have thus led to a marked degree of inequity.

In dealing with this problem, the Commission recognized the desirability of preserving the viability of the railways through adequate net returns, while, at the same time, providing protection to those shippers in the non-competitive sector—shippers without adequate alternative transport and thus subjected to significant monopoly. The Commission concluded that the most effective means of providing this protection was by suitable maximum rate control.

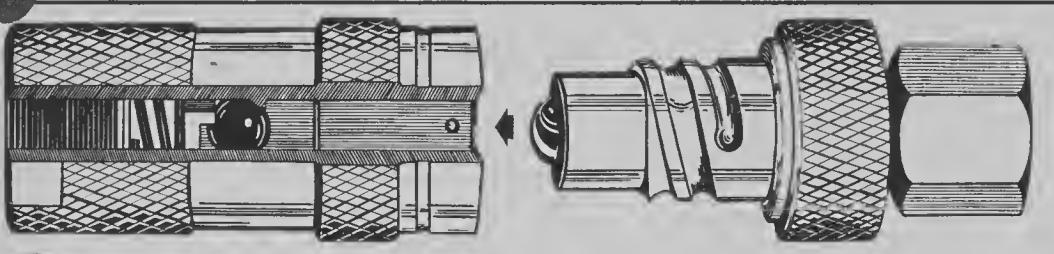
The Commission goes to some pains to emphasize that such maximum rate control is recommended solely as a replacement to existing rate regulations, not as an extension of it. It makes it clear that the old and new controls will not mix—the old rate regulations will need to be cancelled.

The Commission proposed that  
(Please turn to page 65)



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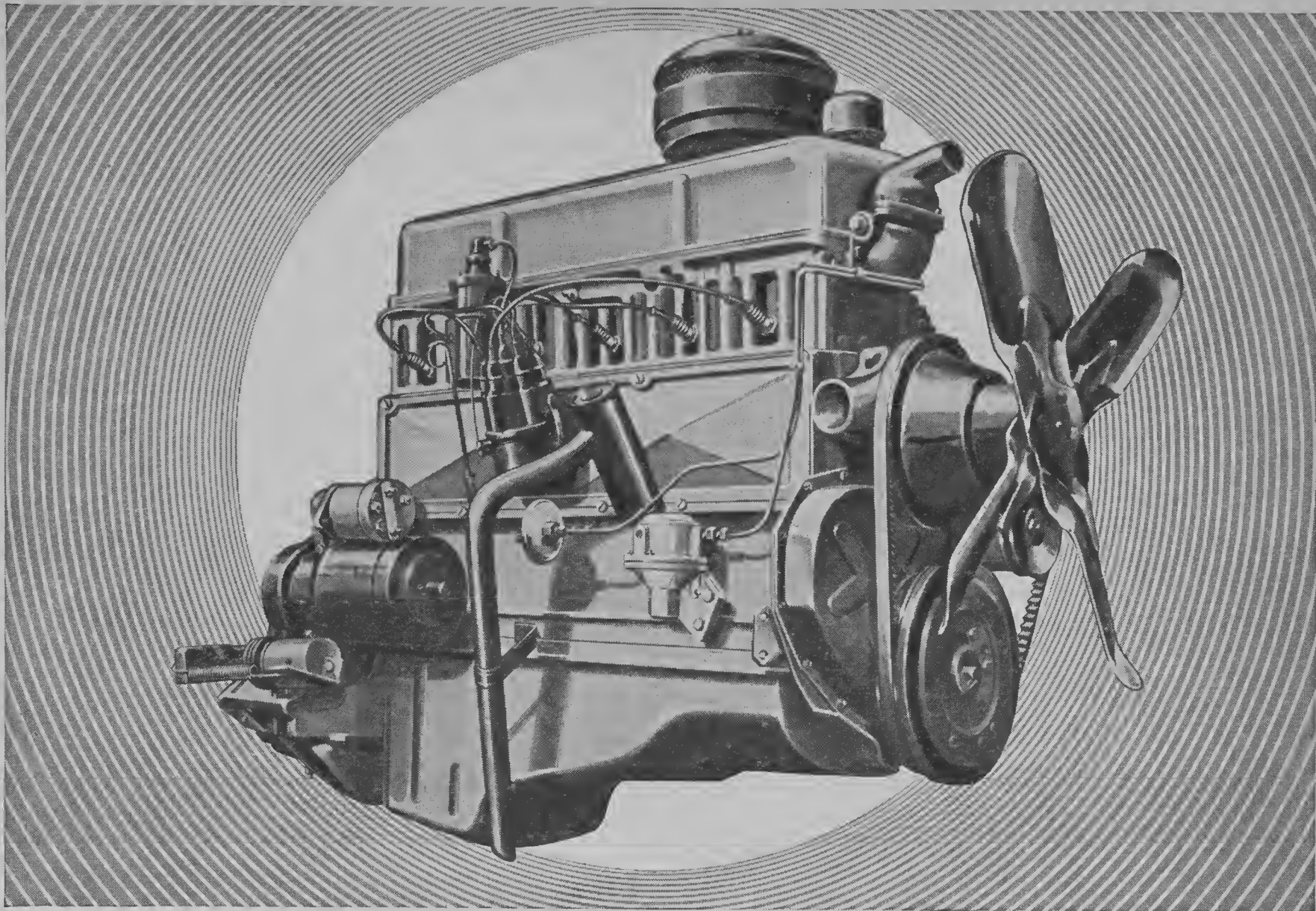
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# The Blizzard



The hunters set up a base camp, and had to be hauled out 2 days later by a tractor.

At a neighboring farm, in the full fury of the blizzard, the cattle are encrusted with snow, as they crowd into a stack to pick feed.



Clarence Tillenius stands by his brother Allan, who had set out to open trails and haul feed, but wound up hooking onto a neighbor's snowbound car.



After the storm, wind and temperature drop; animals feed in the Tillenius barnyard.

**Photo-Story by  
RALPH HEDLIN**

*Clarence Tillenius, the noted Canadian wildlife artist, whose work has appeared in The Country Guide for many years, took a hunting trip with Ralph Hedlin . . . and ran into rough weather*

**I** WAS awakened by the sound of a stick breaking. On the far side of the teepee I could see Tillenius, arm reached out of his eiderdown, snapping twigs and setting them onto a struggling flame in the fire pit.

Powdered snow had filtered onto my sleeping bag. I could hear the hissing as snow misted down onto Clarence's little fire. The hollow moan of the wind across the Manitoba oaks outside was punctuated by the slapping of the frozen canvas on the teepee poles. I dug deeper into my eiderdown.

"Blizzarding," remarked Tillenius, rather unnecessarily.

"Yeh."

"Not a bad morning for deer hunting, though. Come on, let's go."

We cooked our breakfast and went.

We had made camp the evening before. It had been a mild evening and there was little snow. Now it lay 8 inches deep on the level and the drifts were several times this depth. The air was clogged with blowing snow.

We were north of Inwood, in the Interlake area of Manitoba. It was mixed forest, prairie and marshland. Open fields started a few miles to the north, and this was the general location of the Tillenius's home farm where Clarence's brother Allan and his mother lived, and near to where his brother Obert farmed.

It was an area, it might be noted, in which an almost endless stream of paintings that finally ended up on the cover of The Country Guide had their beginnings. Native to the area, Tillenius had been making studies for his paintings in the district since he was a boy at school.

But today he was not painting. We completed our hunt and, after battening down the camp, headed on foot for the farm across 3 miles of snow and drifts. In the woods the wind whistled over our heads, tree branches sawed against one another with an eerie wail, and the snow sifted into our tracks as we walked. On the fields near the farm the snow skittered across the bare fallow.

It was late when we arrived but Allan was still in the barn. The suddenness of the storm had caught him before he was fully prepared and cattle had to be run in, calves penned, and the final arrangements for feed supplies completed. When Allan finished the milking and came in for supper it was well past eight o'clock. He had greeted the storm some 14 hours before.

**T**UESDAY was a repetition of Monday. The wind and snow had not abated during the night and, in the morning, the yard was piled with drifts 3 or 4 feet deep. Allan pounded trails with the tractor and hauled through loads of feed. An hour later the tracks were nothing more than vague indentations in the drifts.

The radio in the house cautioned motorists to stay off the roads. But during the day three or four came trudging heavily down the highway that runs past the farm and asked for a tow. With chain and tractor we got them rolling again. How far they were destined to go before they reached the next impassable drift we could not tell.

We waited for the snow plow to come through. Allan put us to work. We worked with tractor and shovel pounding or clearing trails between feed stacks and barns, cleared a trail from the house to the highway, and shoveled paths to the outbuildings.

The snow plow roared past late on Thursday. We left Allan to his long 4 or 5 months of cattle feeding and barn cleaning and choring—a prospect made more difficult by the blizzard that, in 2 days, had dumped down close to 2 feet of snow.



# Through Field and Wood

No. 42

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

**D**AZZLING white in the sunshine, the Rocky Mountain goats' newly rain-washed fall coats glow incandescently against the slate-colored rocks. Unconcernedly they make their way along a path that is the merest trace of a ledge. The abyss yawns a thousand feet below them, each stocky leg is set down firmly, the rubbery-cored hoofs' sharp edges clinging like limpets to every little roughness of the rock.

They are odd creatures, these goats. I have seen them in many different mountain ranges through the Rockies and, though their general characteristics seem similar wherever I have observed them, there may well be geographic differences from place to place since—because of their choice of terrain—an intensive study of their day-to-day life is difficult. There is much yet to learn about the white goat.

There are considerable discrepancies in size and weight, and one occasionally sees enormous old billies that look to weigh at least three times the 150 lb. of the small-to-

average nanny. Ernest Seton in "Life Histories of Game Animals" records a weight of 502 lb. for S. E. Howard's Alaska billy (reported by Col. D. T. Abercrombie) which must—if authentic—have been a giant even among big billies. Perhaps 200-250 lb. would come nearer the weight of the average billy.

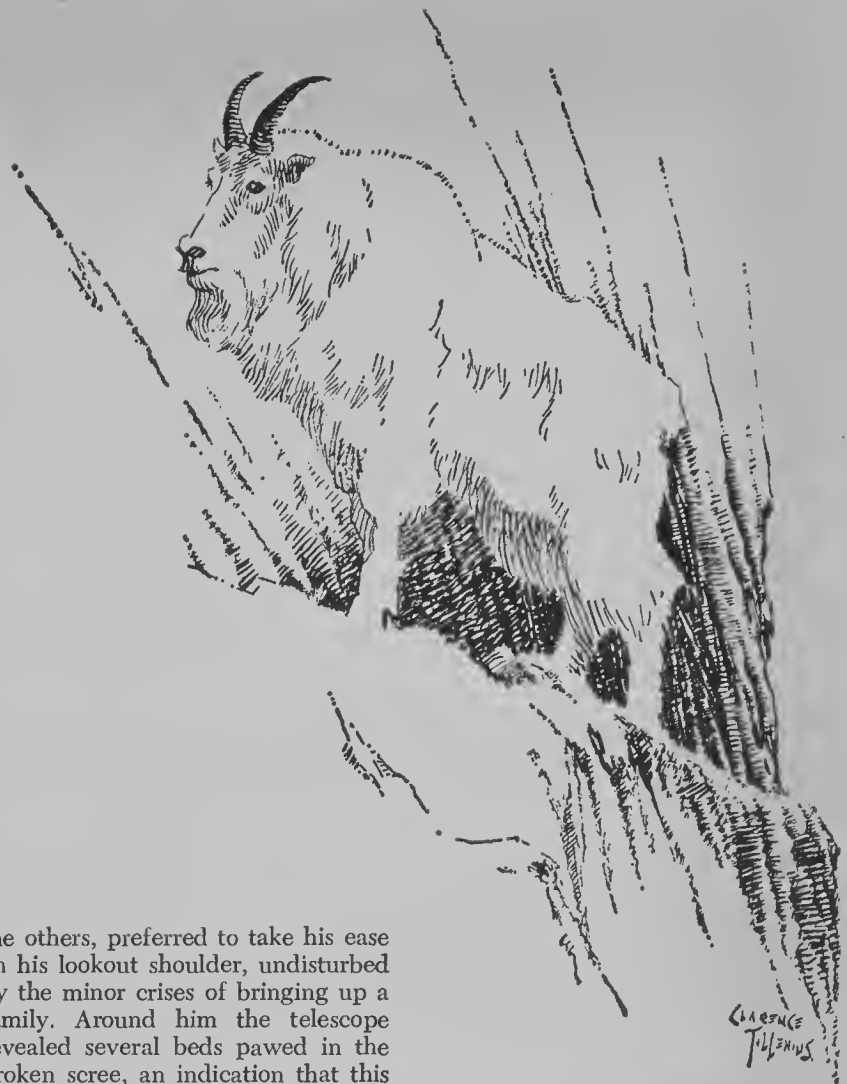
On a packtrain trip in southern Alberta I made several detail sketches of a big billy but, to my great regret, the sketchbook worked out of my pocket and was lost when my saddle horse made a somewhat ticklish descent down the cliff. Several years (and many goats) later, I saw another good billy in the Deza-deash range in the western Yukon. He was too high on the mountainside to study detail with the naked eye, but companion Joe Langwin—resourceful as always—produced a 30X telescope on a tripod and this brought him so close I was able once more to make careful studies.

High on the next mountain slope was a considerable family or band of goats, but obviously this patriarchal old billy, larger than any of

the others, preferred to take his ease on his lookout shoulder, undisturbed by the minor crises of bringing up a family. Around him the telescope revealed several beds pawed in the broken scree, an indication that this was a long-time favored lookout for him.

Old billies like this have a grandfatherly look, but the baby goats (kids) are as endearing as fluffy toys. Occasional sights of them are

a rewarding experience for tourists driving near the "Goat Range" on the Banff - Jasper highway—more especially in the spring near the "goat licks."



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Robert Farquharsan, #1 Tilbury, Ont.



The large capacity of my Case 600 combine amazes me. The way it picks up the swath and its efficient method of threshing and cleaning grain has also impressed me. I have never had one minute's trouble."

Joe Mergl, Dewberry, Alberta.

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Walter Hendersan, Ralla, B.C.

"I purchased a 600 self-propelled combine in 1961 and used it on barley, clover, and flax. I found it the ideal combine for the average-sized farm where you have grass or clover seed as well as grain."

Oscar Burnstad, Grand Birch, B.C.



"I grow around 100 acres of white beans each year and the 600 just does a wonderful job of handling this delicate crop. Capacity is more than I had expected and the ease with which this machine handles amazed me. Operational expense is also very good."

Kenneth Braksbank, #7 Dresden, Ont.

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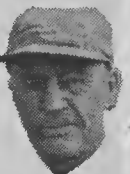


"Last year I threshed over 800 acres of different kinds of grain on ten farms. My customers were completely satisfied with the cleanliness of the grain and highly pleased with the speed and power of the Case 600 self-propelled combine. We have never regretted our decision to buy a Case 600 self-propelled combine."

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S. G. Stuckey, Grand Birch, B.C.



"For over three years, I had been looking for a self-propelled combine that would thresh my clover in a satisfactory manner so that I would not have to screen it. I have found that clover threshed with the Case 600 is as clean as if it had been screened."

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"The features I like the most about my new Case 600- 13 ft. combine is the ease of operation in comparison to other makes of recently-built combines. This combine without power steering handles like a car. Its capacity is amazing."

Alex Larenz, Strathmore, Alberta.



"The "600" is a much better combine than I ever expected to own. The easy handling, on-the-go adjustable concave and clean threshing make it a pleasure to operate."

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*Floyd and Ben Mayer, Grande Prairie, Alberta.*

"I threshed over 350 acres of grain with the Case 600 self-propelled and found the operation was most economical. I highly recommend the Case self-propelled combine to all grain producers who are interested in buying a real combine."

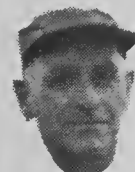
*Orphir Lazure, St-Urbain, Ca. Chateauguay, Que.*



"In combining in the same field as some large competitive machines, we found that our new Case did a better job of saving grain at the same time travelling at the same speed as the other machines. The machine is also very economical on fuel and the motor has ample power."

*Emil Makarchuk, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba*

## **POWER**



"The motor has plenty of power for all conditions. I do not feel that power steering is necessary. My 600 is easy to maintain because of the simplicity of construction of the machine."

*Stanley Fague, Hayter, Alberta.*



"My one worry was power, but the Case 600 proved itself 100% in a crop of 80 bushels barley with lots of straw. I believe that the Case Company has produced the perfect combine."

*Robert Gruenke, Ralla, B.C.*



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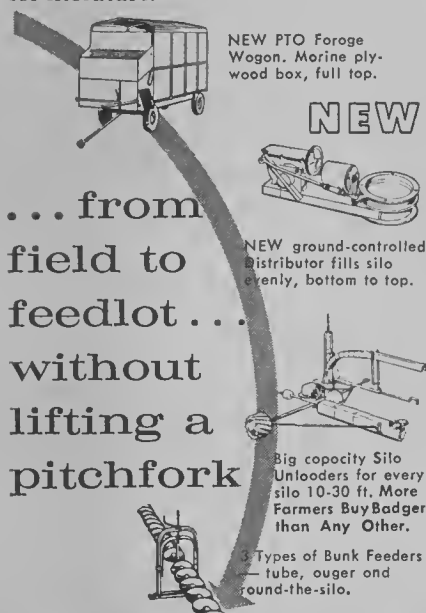
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A 50-cow herd  
still isn't big enough  
for Donald Salt



**LIVESTOCK**

## How One Beef Man Is Building for Profits

**T**URNING a profit during the past few years with a herd of beef cows has been the kind of challenge that has stumped plenty of farmers. But one of the most determined attempts to solve the riddle is being made by Donald Salt of Nova Scotia.

Salt is facing up to a couple of the biggest problems confronting beef cow enthusiasts: (1) how to find sufficient capital to make the enterprise big enough; (2) how to speed up the money turnover from the herd.

When it comes to the first one—the need for sufficient capital—he has turned to an off-the-farm job. He is the local technician for an A.I. unit. This requires him to keep a full-time hired man on the farm. But it also allows him to take revenue from cattle sales and from his job and plow it back into the farm. He can keep raising heifers, too, rather than selling them to boost his income. And under this program, he has expanded his herd to number 50 cows.

"This size of herd should gross a revenue of \$10,000 a year under my program," he says, "but even this isn't enough. I must expand still further."

To meet the second problem—how to speed up turnover on a beef farm—he has devised a baby-beef program for the calves. From the time the calves are born, they are pushed hard to make rapid growth and reach a market finish at about 12 months of age. They will weigh 900 lb. or more at that time. And they usually dress out into red or blue brand carcasses.

This calls for an intensive farming program. And, while in Salt's area at Pugwash, N.S., land is not costly,



He fertilizes and limes his pasture for lush growth; creep-feeds calves.

he has pushed that land to heavy production. He applies lime and fertilizer in abundance (3 carloads of lime last year, and 10 tons of 0-20-20 fertilizer) to produce lush pasture and heavy stands of quality hay. He stored 15,000 bales of hay last year.

He also makes careful use of manure too in his fertility program. Since he believes that you can't afford to buy feed grain for a beef herd, he grew 35 acres of oats and barley last summer and harvested 1,400 bushels—enough to finish 50 market cattle this year.

**H**IS feeding program goes like this. In summertime, cows are kept on good tame pasture to provide plenty of milk for the nursing calves. Calves are creep-fed grain as well. Since the calves are born at all times of the year, Salt is selling cattle every month and there are always some calves running with their dams during the winter. These calves are creep-fed too, and are weaned at 8 or 9 months of age.

Once weaned, they are fed right through to market on good hay, all

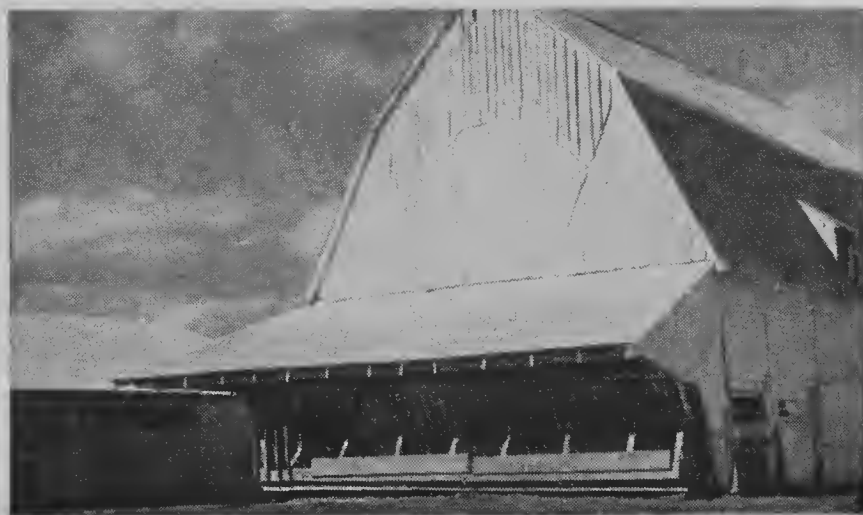
the oat and barley chop they will eat, as well as about 2 lb. of beef supplement, with DES, per head. Three months of this finishing program brings most calves to market condition, weighing 900 lb. or more. And they usually dress out a red or blue brand carcass.

This means that every cow, except ones that fail to get in calf, provide Salt with a 900-lb., top-quality, market steer or heifer each year. It's a faster return than most beef cow herds bring, and maybe the return is bigger too.

The Salt program calls for the right kind of cattle too—ones that will reach market finish at that early age. He has kept purebred Short-horns for years, but now that he is breeding artificially and the association restricts registration of calves born from such a program, he is turning away from purebreeding. Some white-faced heifers, which he bought in Western Canada, are now grazing his fields along with his home-raised females.

As Salt's herd has expanded, he has found it necessary to remodel his old barn and add new buildings. He tore stabling out of the old barn to make room for some hay storage and some stalls for the steers as well. He also set aside a creep-feeding area for the calves in it. Around two sides of the barn, he built hay mangers for the cows. A new pole barn, located adjacent to this old barn, provides a sleeping area for the cows and serves as a windbreak for the feeding areas as well. The yard and feeding areas are surfaced in concrete.

Salt's long-term goal is to set up an enterprise which will return him a satisfactory standard of living. He wants to quit his job and become a full-time farmer. "So far," he says, "my program seems to be better than one in which I would milk cows, selling the cream and raising the calves. I can handle 2½ times as



The pole barn (left) shelters cows in winter; manger on old barn provides a handy feeding area. Calves enter small door at right for creep-feeding.

[Guide photos



## NEW NORTHWEST FERTILIZER ANNOUNCED

**16-48-0--a highly soluble phosphate source**



Donald Salt won show honors. Now he aims to make cow-calf program pay.

many animals with the same labor as if I milked."

But this program still isn't where he wants it.

"Machinery costs keep eating up the profits," he explains. "I've got to have a couple of tractors, and a baler, a rake, and a mowing machine, as well as plows and equipment for seeding for this kind of program."

Costs, so far, are too high considering the returns he gets. However, he believes that he can expand his herd to 75 cows, while still making do with the same amount of machinery. He has sufficient land already, and he can use more fertilizer to boost its production. By then, he hopes his program will show a net profit at year's end.

"Time alone will tell," he says. "Only thing I'm sure of now is that profits aren't easy to come by in the beef business."—D.R.B. ✓

### It Doesn't Pay To Milk Beef Cows

THE number of Manitoba farmers milking beef cattle is greater than those milking dairy cattle for cream, according to a survey made by the provincial department of agriculture. But, they say, it's doubtful if these producers are adding much to their income by milking beef cows.

It is reckoned that if a beef cow nurses her calf, the more efficient gains of the calf could provide an additional return of up to \$40, compared with a pail-fed calf. On the other hand, most beef cows produce about \$60 to \$75 worth of cream per lactation. This means that producers gain only \$20 to \$35 additional income for time spent on milking.

Manitoba livestock specialists say that farmers wishing to sell cream would be money ahead if they obtained a small herd of good dairy cows and used the beef cows solely for beef production. Breeding the dairy cows would be no problem because most producers are close to artificial insemination units.

Economic studies of cream production in Manitoba showed that very small returns for labor were made from dairy cows producing only 200 lb. of butterfat per lactation. Beef cows normally produce much less than 200 lb. of butterfat, and often average as little as 125 lb. Returns for labor are negligible. ✓

The makers of Northwest Fertilizers have announced a new product, now available throughout the prairies, that provides an exceptionally soluble source of phosphate.

The new fertilizer, Northwest Di-Ammonium Phosphate 16-48-0, is excellent for prairie conditions. With its highly soluble phosphate source and

nitrogen content, it should prove ideal for early spring application on legume crops, to promote early growth before soil has warmed up.

Northwest Di-Ammonium Phosphate 16-48-0 is recommended for hay and pasture mixtures with high legume percentage, for crops grown on fallow where soil is light, and for stubble crops

where the stubble has been burned off. It is also well suited to root crops.

It is one of a range of balanced, high analysis Northwest Fertilizers distributed by Pioneer Grain Company Limited, Federal Grain Limited, The Alberta Pacific Grain Company (1943) Limited, National Grain Company Limited and United Grain Growers Limited.

# FORESIGHT!



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Give your land its full power to grow profits for you with free-flowing, high-analysis Northwest Fertilizer—in the right blend for your soil and your crop!

## NORTHWEST FERTILIZERS



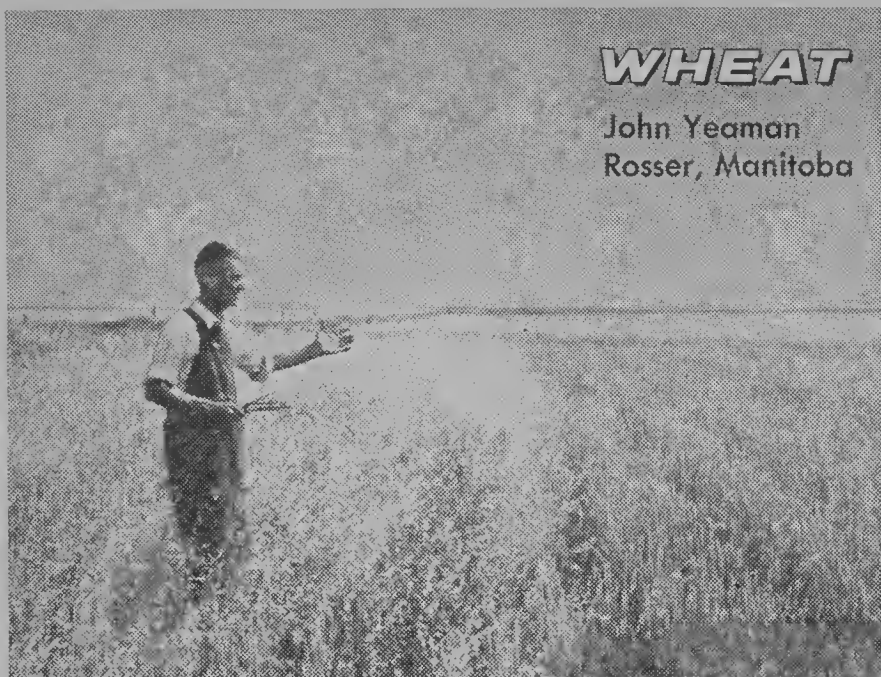
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## WHEAT

John Yeaman  
Rosser, Manitoba



"From now on, I won't delay my seeding. I'll seed as soon as weather permits, then spray wild oats wherever they appear with Carbyne," says John Yeaman (above). Note Carbyne treated wheat at right is virtually free of wild oats. Carbyne spraying increased yields 10 bushels per acre.

## FLAX

Paul J. Creurer  
Melfort, Saskatchewan



"I tried Carbyne on my flax. It does the job," says Paul Creurer (above) who plans to spray his whole crop with Carbyne next season. The clean rows of flax at left show Carbyne's effectiveness in stopping wild oats. The untreated area at right is heavily infested with these yield-reducing weeds.

# Farmers who treated 360,000 acres CARBYNE STOPS

Read how you can boost your farm profits this year with Carbyne,  
the wild oat herbicide you apply **AFTER** the weeds appear.

### WHAT IS CARBYNE?

Carbyne is the only post-emergence herbicide that removes wild oats from a field of grain. An emulsifiable concentrate, it is mixed with water and sprayed directly on the wild oat plants. The spraying, done when the wild oats are in the two-leaf stage, stunts the plants, stopping growth. Most eventually die. Those not killed are so severely stunted that they produce only small seed heads.

### ON WHAT CROPS CAN CARBYNE BE USED?

Carbyne is recommended for use on: SPRING WHEAT, DURUM WHEAT, BARLEY, SUGAR BEETS, FLAX, PEAS, RAPE and MUSTARD. These recommendations are based on the results of three years of experiment station field testing, plus three years of Spencer Research field testing, and extensive farm use on 360,000 acres of crops last year.

### WHAT CAN CARBYNE DO FOR YOU?

Correctly applied, Carbyne can cut production costs and increase crop yield eight ways:

1. Permit earlier planting and reduce risks of late maturity.
2. Eliminate possibility of complete crop loss. No more reseeding because of severe wild oat infestation.
3. Achieve maximum utilization of fertilizer, moisture, and natural soil nutrients because competition from wild oats is virtually eliminated.
4. Make possible easy and effective cultivation of row crops.
5. Minimize the amount of tillage required for weed control.
6. Reduce dockage due to wild oats.
7. Cut down on future wild oat infestation—because regular annual treatment will

promote future wild oat control by reducing the number of wild oat seeds in your soil.

8. Provide the most economical means of wild oat control. Since Carbyne is the post-emergence herbicide, you apply it only to weed-infested areas.

### WHAT DOES IT COST TO CONTROL WILD OATS WITH CARBYNE?

The cost of Carbyne for controlling wild oats, in most close-seeded crops is as low as \$2.90 per acre of weed-infested crop area when growing conditions are good. Because treatment can be confined to the areas where wild oats are actually visible, you need not waste time or chemicals on uninfested fields. Your local Carbyne supplier will be happy to furnish detailed information on using Carbyne. Phone, or stop in now—and be ready to stop wild oats *after* you see them with Carbyne, the post-emergence herbicide.

# Carbyne

REG. T. M.

The post-emergence  
**WILD OAT  
HERBICIDE**



## BARLEY

Leslie Chalmers  
Choteau, Montana



"Spraying with Carbyne last year made a big difference to my pocketbook," says Leslie Chalmers (above). Mr. Chalmers used Carbyne successfully to stop wild oats on 160 acres of Betzes barley, part irrigated and part dryland. This picture shows how well Carbyne did the job.

## SUGAR BEETS

Fred Stricker  
Hardin, Montana



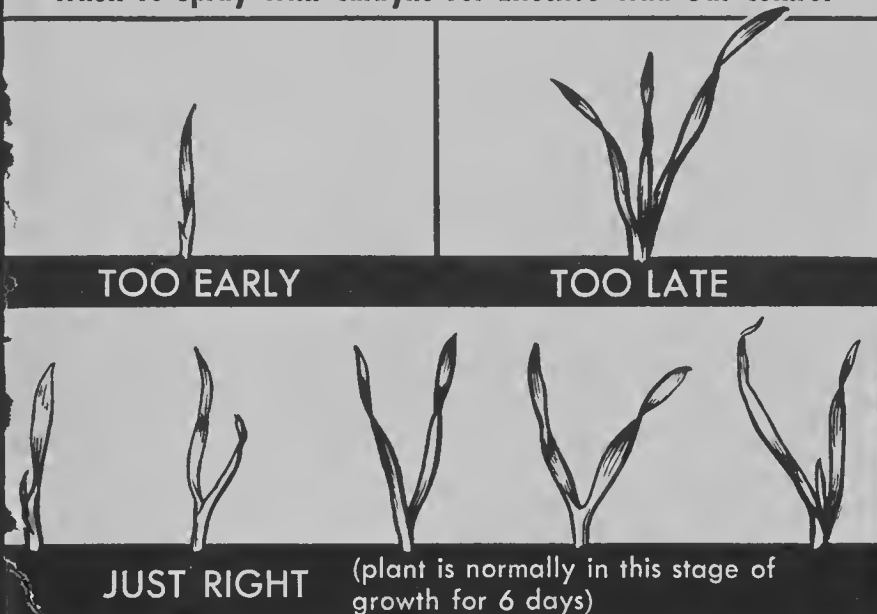
"We would have lost the whole field without Carbyne," says sugar beet grower Fred Stricker (right, above). This field, aerial sprayed with Carbyne last season, demonstrates how it controls wild oats. Experience shows Carbyne treatment can lower beet production costs substantially.

# of crops last year prove WILD OATS

### 4 STEPS TO SUCCESSFUL CONTROL OF WILD OATS WITH CARBYNE.

1. Be sure your spray equipment is ready to go. While no special equipment is needed, it is important to make any needed repairs and adjustments in advance of spraying time.
2. After you seed, check your fields frequently for the first sign of wild oats.
3. Watch wild oat growth stages for the proper time to spray. Apply Carbyne when the majority of plants are in the two-leaf stage (see chart below). The second leaf may appear four days after emergence and the third leaf may appear within nine days. This gives you a six-day period in which Carbyne will be most effective.
4. Dilute Carbyne according to instructions. Use no less Carbyne than is recommended on the label.

### When To Spray With Carbyne For Effective Wild Oat Control



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when they are in  
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## LIVESTOCK

# "All-Concentrate" for Beef Cattle Rations

*The idea is to increase daily gains and feed efficiency, while reducing labor*

**I**N recent years, the conventional method of feeding cattle large amounts of hay or straw in the early part of the feeding period, and large amounts of grain in the latter part, has given way to a straight "concentrate" ration. Feeders gradually worked into this practice by increasing the grain ration as soon as possible, and cutting roughage.

When the Ralston Purina Company demonstrated that roughage needs could be met by things already present in "concentrate" feeds (such as barley hulls), it was decided roughages could be cut out entirely. Boosters of an all-concentrate ration point out that cattle on a high-concentrate ration generally require less feed per pound of gain, therefore feeding costs can be reduced.

To determine the feed efficiency of steers fed an all-barley ration at different levels of intake, a series of tests were started at Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., under Drs. S. B. Slen and R. Hironaka. In the first experiment, 40 Hereford steers, weighing about 800 lb. apiece, were divided into four lots of 10. All steers were individually fed dry-crimped barley. The barley weighed 51 lb. per bushel, had a protein content of 13.4 per cent and a crude fiber content of 4.6 per cent.

The groups were fed barley in amounts to gain about 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 lb. per day respectively. They were also fed a mineral-vitamin A supplement, free-choice. This consisted of 40 per cent bone meal, 40 per cent salt and 20 per cent feeding limestone (the latter to replace calcium lost when hay was excluded), plus the vitamin A. Salt was included because straight bone meal isn't very palatable to livestock.

"Our original all-concentrate ration consisted of barley, plus 5 per cent protein supplement," said Dr. Slen. "Actually, this isn't strictly an all-concentrate ration. There is roughage in the barley hull, and alfalfa meal in the protein supplement. However, the term 'concentrate' is a relative one since it may be defined as a feed that is relatively high in digestible energy and low in crude fiber."

The standard method of getting animals on full feed with an all-concentrate ration is as follows: the first day start the cattle on hay free-choice with 1 pound of rolled barley per 100 lb. of liveweight. Increase the grain by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per day until the

animals are on full-feed. Keep hay available free-choice until that time and then remove it from the ration. This should be about 2 weeks after starting. In case you want to use chopped hay, you can mix it with the grain—35 per cent hay the first week, 15 per cent the second week, and no hay thereafter.

"It's important to provide roughage the first couple of weeks, to get rumen action going," Dr. Slen pointed out. "We had some trouble getting our animals on full concentrate feed. To prevent them getting extra fiber from the bedding, we used wood shavings. Even then they ate some shavings and chewed the boards a bit."

The results of the feeding test are shown below.

As will be seen, the amount of feed required per lb. of gain declined as the rate of gain increased, up to Lot 3. There was no change in Lot 4. The critical level of feeding appears to be the amount of barley necessary to produce 2 pounds of gain a day. At this point increases in feed may increase the rate of gain, but will not affect the feed-gain ratio.

"We've concluded from this experiment that barley may be the sole feed for fattening steers, and that the level of feeding doesn't affect digestibility," said Dr. Slen. "However, we had a fairly high consumption of minerals which would indicate some modification of the ration may be necessary. We tried a similar test using oats instead of barley, but didn't get as good results. Oats have a higher fiber content."

In a current experiment, the ration being used is steam-rolled barley, plus 20 per cent dried molasses beet pulp. To date, it would appear the same gains can be made with a barley-beet pulp mixture as with straight barley. The bulky nature of the pulp is thought to assist rumen action.

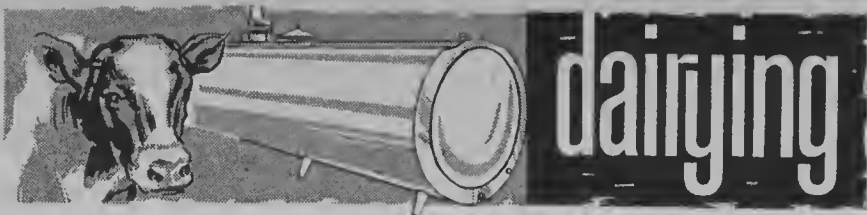
The results of these Lethbridge tests, and similar feeding tests in Idaho and California, show three definite advantages:

1. Increased daily gains.
2. Better feed efficiency.
3. Less labor needed.

All-concentrate feeding lends itself to automation by eliminating handling of bulky roughages. If barley is in short supply, other feeds such as wheat, corn or oats can be substituted.—C.V.F.

Groups:	1	2	3	4
Number of steers	8	9	7	10
Average initial weight (lb.)	765	813	814	801
Average final weight (lb.)	986	1,037	1,041	1,037
Average daily gain (lb.)	0.97	1.45	1.95	2.03
Average feed/lb. gain (lb.)	10.9	8.51	7.02	7.05
Average days fed	228	155	116	116
Carcasses				
Choice	7	9	7	9
Good	1	---	---	1
Fat in 9, 10, 11 rib sections (%)	36.5	36.8	37.6	37.4





## How Much Milk Makes a Good Heifer?

**T**WO good questions for dairy-men: What can replacement heifers be reasonably expected to produce? How much should they be made to produce?

Dairy farmers like Emil Leibel of Balgonie, Sask., with reputations to maintain in the Holstein business, are continuously facing these questions, and the answers are far from clear cut. Emil believes that heifers are not always given a fair chance. Unless they are obviously hopeless, he thinks it might be necessary to give them 2 or 3 years to prove themselves.

Other factors enter into the decision as to whether to cull the herd or not. For instance, the dairy barn can become overcrowded and force a man to sell some culls, unless he's prepared to increase his build-ings.

The second question—how much should a heifer be made to produce? — is related to the problem of feeding for high production. Leibel generally aims for 11,000 to 12,000 lb. per lactation for a heifer, but thinks he may be pushing too hard in some

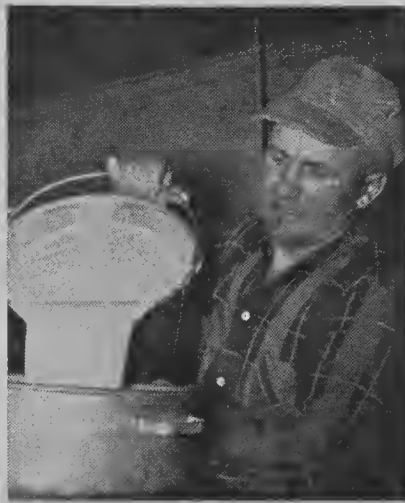


Young Donn, with Jack, completes milking while Dad is busy elsewhere.

cases, with the danger of the heifer burning herself out. An average of 10,000 lb. might be considered adequate, and probably the animal would give longer service and be less prone to mastitis if she was not forced along too much.

Emil's father started a herd of Holsteins in the Balgonie district in 1929. Emil and brother Max took over the farm eventually, and ran their own herds jointly. Then Emil moved in 1952 to another farm nearby and the herds became quite separate. The brothers still help each other with field work.

Emil Leibel has four children, and teaches them to help with the dairy chores when they're old enough. Milking time is a real family operation, often finding mother and two



Emil Leibel ponders the question of reasonable milk yields for heifers.

of their children in the dairy barn with Emil, washing udders, transferring the machines from cow to cow, and carrying pails of milk to the bulk tank.

Although they have the bulk tank, there is still no bulk collection in their district, and milk has to be transferred to cans. Some local farmers are doubtful if the truck could drive right up to their barns in all weathers.

Emil, who switched entirely to AI through a local co-op, breeds practically all his own replacements. He likes it because he doesn't have to gamble on a young bull any more, but gets the service of proven sires. The progeny from AI are still too young for him to make a comparison with calves from natural service, but he likes the look of them.

Last summer he milked 25 out of 55 head. Only about 5 were mature cows, and the remainder were in the second and third lactations. This pulled his herd average down in 1960 (12,203 lb. milk, 461 fat, 119.5 index), but he had to get rid of some older cows and replace them with 17 two-year-olds. As he says, it all

(Please turn to page 30)



Oldest son Jack stands by to remove milking machine at right moment.

## Gets bacteria counts less than 6,000 with Gillett's Lye!

Bill Hamilton of Carrickfergus, Ontario keeps a herd of 70 purebred Holsteins, and sells to the fluid milk market. Naturally, low bacteria counts are of prime concern to Mr. Hamilton. Using a cleanser and a solution of Gillett's Lye, here is how he is achieving remarkably low bacteria counts, averaging between 3,000 and 6,000.



Preparing Solution. Mr. Hamilton prepares a solution of Gillett's Lye by dissolving two level tablespoons in a gallon of water. He uses this solution to clean and disinfect his milk pipeline. Lye causes no troublesome foam, and bacteria can't escape.



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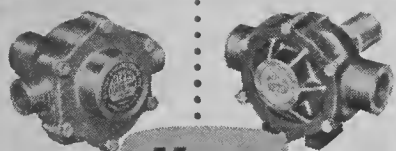


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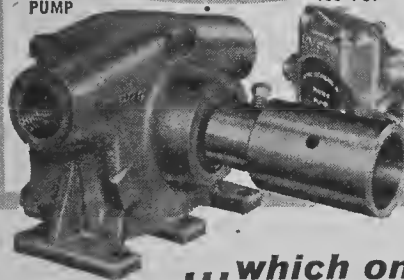
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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

goes back to the matter of giving heifers a chance to show their worth.

Dry weather and grasshoppers did not give Emil much hope of carrying out a satisfactory cropping program last year, but here's what he considers a good balance. He needs about 150 acres of brome and alfalfa for hay and pasture, plus some oats for green feed, with molasses. His

mixed grain acreage should be better than 100 acres, seeded in the proportion of 6 oats: 2 wheat: 1 barley. Planted this way, the grain mixture is all ready for grinding. He needs about 2,500 to 3,500 bushels of grain for feed, and in a reasonable year would expect 100 acres to put him ahead, so he would have a valuable reserve.—R.C. V

## He Obtains \$328 in Milk per Acre

*Lime, fertilizer and rotational grazing help make pasture this dairyman's most valuable crop*



[Guide photos

The pastures surrounding the barn are providing 20 weeks of lush grazing.

WHEN Roy Neilson quit his junior job in a bank in the summer of 1957 and bought a farm at Stewiacke, N.S., one of his first problems was a shortage of pasture. By July, there was practically no grazing for the herd. Milk production slumped. His feed costs climbed as he tried to maintain his quota by feeding more grain. Right then, the young dairyman decided that his first project must be to develop a pasture program.

By 1961, Neilson had proved just how fast one can go ahead today. He was named the province's pasture champion. His 17 acres of permanent pasture, laid out around his farm buildings, and divided into nine separate fields for rotational grazing, had been brought to startling productivity. It provided 20 weeks of grazing for his 28 milking cows (aftermath provided another 4 weeks during August and early September), and for 7 dry cows as well. The cows averaged over 1,000 lb. of milk per month each throughout the summer. Even during dry summer months the grass grew fresh and plentiful. Neilson shipped 29,000 lb. of milk in April, 27,000 lb. in May, and then about 29,000 lb. in each of the next 4 months. Yet during most of that time, the only supplement the cows got was 2 lb. each of 16 per cent dairy ration per day.

By late fall, Neilson calculated that each pasture acre had yielded 8,200 lb. of milk. Valued at \$4 per cwt., that milk was worth \$328. No wonder Neilson is enthusiastic about his pasture!

Land in much of Eastern Canada is naturally sour, and Roy Neilson applies a heavy dressing of lime — about 6 tons per acre — to fields that he is breaking up. He plows in the fall, and seeds with a nurse crop of

rye, applying 400 or 500 lb. per acre of 3-16-16 fertilizer too. His pasture mixture is composed of meadow fescue, timothy, and alsike and ladino clovers, and double-cut red clover. Late that fall, he grazes off the rye. By spring, the pasture should be ready for heavy grazing. New pastures get a dressing of 0-20-20 then, and each pasture gets nitrogen when required during the summer.

It's a simple job, he says, to decide if nitrogen is required. His cows take about 15 days to go around the entire nine pasture fields. If any fields have not grown up again in those 15 days, ready for the next round of grazing, they require nitrogen. They get it, too.

Neilson has discovered a couple of other management tips that also pay off. The first one is harrowing. "A harrow is invaluable in a pasture program," he says. In 1960 he harrowed only two or three times during the summer. But in 1961, he harrowed each field every time the cows moved to the next one. He clips the pastures occasionally too.—D.R.B. V



Neilson, enthusiastic on management, fertilizes heavily and harrows often.



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# POULTRY

## Turkeys Feed On Growing Crop

**T**URKEYS can harvest their own grain. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin have been trying this for a couple of years now. The first time, they planted sorghum and turned the turkeys loose in the crop when plants were heading out. But the birds didn't eat much of the vegetation except near water troughs. Then, as the grain ripened, they picked the heads clean. A tractor was driven over the rows to break the stalks on some of the taller varieties, so that the turkeys could reach the heads.

The second experiment was with small grains and other crops, plus some sorghum as early green feed. The turkeys ate all forms of vegetation, even weeds, with equal relish. But as the vegetation grew older, they ate less of it.

As before, the turkeys harvested the grain when it reached the dough stage, and continued to pick at it until the entire field was stripped.

There's still a lot more work to be done on this self-serve feeding. The timing and other pasture manage-

ment factors need further testing. Stage of growth seems to have variable effects on the palatability of sorghum's leaves and seeds. There were also some unexplained differences in the reactions of different groups of birds to what seemed to be similar conditions. V

## Simple Way to Move Shelters



Build one skid to handle all the shelters instead of one skid per shelter. The range houses can be lifted easily onto a skid, say O.A.C. specialists.

## Check TB, Cut Losses

**W**ATCH out for avian tuberculosis — it could be costly. The Alberta Department of Agriculture points out that a recent change in the Federal Meat Inspection Act means that a poultry carcass showing evidence of tuberculosis or leukosis will be condemned. This will hit particularly hard at infected flocks where sanitation and management are below standard.

Little can be done to control leukosis, except to raise new birds at (Please turn to page 32)

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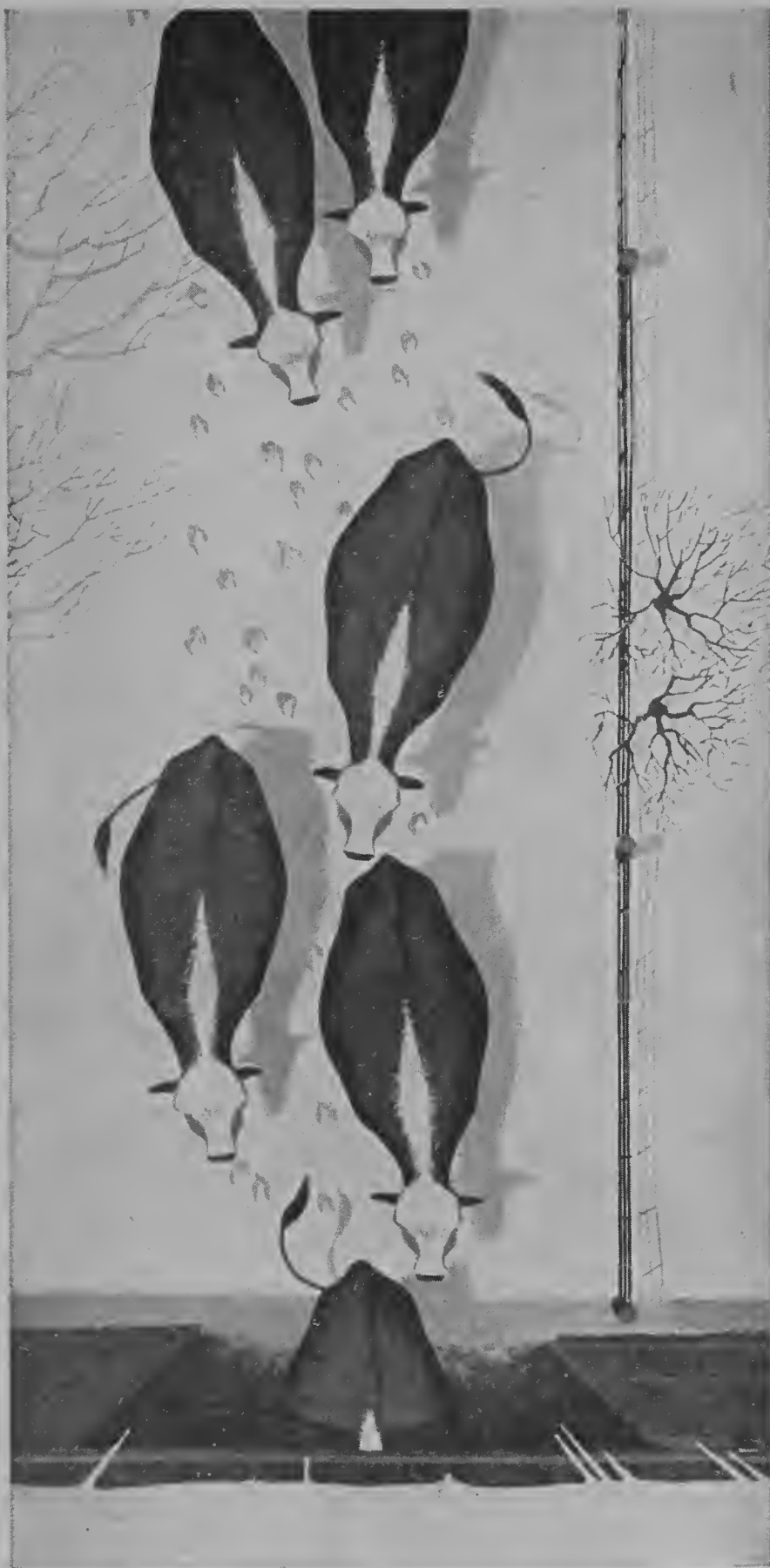


Mr. O. Davidson, Oak River, wanted more turkey profits. His "Miracle" salesman solved his feeding problems and followed through with sound advice on management.

Orville Davidson's Prairie Nook Farm, produces top grade turkeys—2,200 this year that averaged 98% A's for hens, and 94% A's for toms. His "Miracle" Turkey starting programme followed with "Miracle" Growing Programme, gives him 14.5 lb toms at 15 weeks, and 10.5 lb hens. "Miracle" Service has paid off for Orville.



BF-131



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least 200 yards from the old ones. But avian tuberculosis can be controlled by selling all old birds each year, restocking with day-old chicks, keeping new birds away from buildings and grounds which have been contaminated by old birds, and disinfecting the poultry house. V

## Warning on Turkey Market

OVERPRODUCTION of turkeys in 1959 and 1961 lowered prices and reduced quality somewhat, with the result that it was not particularly profitable except for the most efficient producers. The Canadian consumer responded to the lower prices and consumed more turkey than ever before, but wide fluctuations in pro-

duction and price do not help to stabilize the industry, says R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

In view of past experience, according to Mr. Blakely, the aim for 1962 would seem to be a level of production somewhere between 1960 and 1961. There is room for a nominal increase in production to take care of a larger population and a possible slight increase in per capita consumption. But it should be remembered that there was a high carryover of 18½ million lb. on January 1. Mr. Blakely says the turkey outlook for 1962 is reasonably good and, if producers show discretion with regard to numbers produced, it could show more stability than in the past few years. V



## A Tale of Three Fields

THESE three grain stubble fields in Western Canada graphically illustrate what can be done to control weeds with herbicides. One operator sprays regularly and effectively; another sprays but fails to overlap his runs properly, leaving unsprayed strips in his fields; and a third doesn't bother to spray at all.—C.V.F. V



This field has been sprayed regularly for weeds with excellent results. (Guide photos)



The operator who worked this field has failed to overlap the spray runs.



The result, under similar conditions, of not spraying for weeds at all.



# Foxboro farmer discovers why his tractor hasn't been pulling

*Borderline spark plugs in his Ferguson 35 tractor had been wasting gas and cheating Elmer Titterson out of 24% horsepower "on the sly"! Read how he learned the truth about the big borderline spark plug steal . . .*



Elmer Titterson of Foxboro, Ontario, believed until a short while ago that his tractor's spark plugs were doing a good job. Like most other Canadian farmers, he relied on his ears to tell him when his spark plugs were acting up. He figured "as long as they sound good, they must be O.K."

But he knows differently now. He found the truth at a recent "Dynamometer Clinic" held at the Alton Hadley Massey-Ferguson dealership in Belleville, Ontario. With a score of other interested farmers, Mr. Titterson brought his tractor in for power and economy tests using an A & W

dynamometer and fuel-flow meters. First with old plugs—then with new Champions.

The results? Proof that 14 out of the 16 tractors tested had been quietly losing power and gulping gas because their borderline spark plugs had been secretly misfiring. Mr. Titterson's Ferguson 35 was typical. *The old borderline spark plugs had actually been wasting a gallon of gas every 10 hours—and losing over 24% horsepower!*

These tests left a pretty astonished group of farmers. They were surprised to learn that borderline spark plugs could run away with so much cold, hard cash. Surprised to

learn that Champions could make such a difference, Mr. Titterson's first reaction was "I can hardly believe it—I thought I needed an expensive valve job. I'm sure going to change my plugs more often now".

How long since you changed your plugs? Months ago—maybe even a year? If your present plugs are older than 250 hours, then take into account what Mr. Titterson learned.

Spark plugs become Borderline without noticeable misfiring or engine shake. But they always rob horsepower, waste gas and drain your hard-earned cash.



Elmer Titterson operates his own tractor in dynamometer and fuel-flow test No. 7. Results showed that Borderline Spark Plugs were robbing him right down the line—of gas, of power, and hard-earned cash.



A group of farmers at one of the revealing tractor tests. They were amazed at how in test after test, Borderline Spark Plugs were shown to be the cause of poor performance, power loss and high gas consumption.

*Don't let Borderline Spark Plugs rob your pocketbook. Save money by installing new Champions now—and every 250 hours.*



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## SOILS AND CROPS

### MANURE— Key to Profits?

Is manure worth the cost of spreading it? Soils specialist Tom Lane of the O.A.C. says, "Definitely yes! Manure has tremendous fertility value. As part of a 25 or 30 thousand dollar enterprise, it can represent 5 to 10 per cent of a man's capital investment. Failing to use that manure is the same as wasting the interest on your investment every year.

"At present prices of commercial fertilizer," Lane explains, "the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash in a ton of poultry manure are worth about \$10 to \$15. Since every 50 turkeys

raised to market produce a ton of manure, a turkey grower with 25,000 birds would have about 500 tons of manure a year—worth about \$5,000.

"When it comes to laying hens, 500 birds produce 1 ton of manure per month—or \$100 to \$150 worth of manure per year. A poultryman with a 7,000-hen laying flock would have about \$25,000 invested on his place. His flock would produce 14 tons of manure per month, or 168 tons per year. Its value would be \$2,000. That's about 8 per cent of the total farm investment—too much to be overlooked," says Lane.

Cattle manure is worth about half as much as poultry manure.

Any farmer can neglect his manure and buy all his fertilizer by the bag. And while Lane says commercial fertilizer is just as good as manure in many ways, you can't overlook the fact that manure puts organic matter into the soil and releases its nitrogen more slowly.

Lane goes so far as to say that the intelligent use of fertilizer can be the secret to making a living.—D.R.B. V

### Keep Liquid In the Manure

USE sufficient bedding to absorb the liquid in manure, which contains a good part of the value, advises Macdonald College, Que.

If sawdust or shavings are used, hardwoods are best because they decompose fastest. Stable phosphate combines with ammonia to lock it up in such a way that it cannot escape, but will be available to plants once it is in the soil. Stable phosphate also reduces the odor and it makes a more balanced fertilizer. It is recommended at 1 lb. per animal per day. V

### Facts About New Rapeseed

A NEW rapeseed variety, Nugget, is now available in Western Canada. According to the Saskatoon Research Station, Nugget seed contains 1 to 2 per cent more oil than Golden, and 3 to 4 per cent more than Swedish or Argentine. It is equal to or slightly better in seed yield than Golden, and superior to other rape varieties tested. Nugget also matures a day or two earlier than other Argentine types.

Orders for Nugget seed are being filled in 100 lb. lots, with a maximum of 500 lb. per applicant. Foundation and breeder seeds are also available. Applications should be made to the Seed Office, 518 Federal Building, Winnipeg 1, Man. V

### Birdsfoot Trefoil

IF you seed birdsfoot trefoil this spring, you will get the best establishment and production if you seed it without a nurse crop, says Jack Winch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. He also advises, if weeds are a problem, that you spray with 18 oz. of 2,4-DB in 30 gallons of water when trefoil is in the true-leaf stage. V

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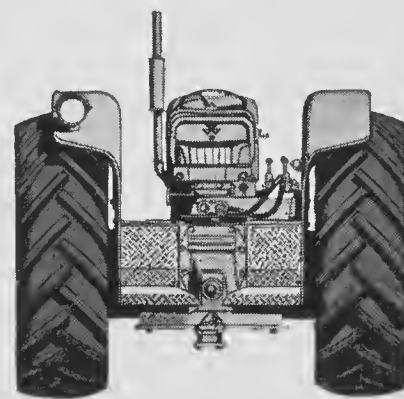
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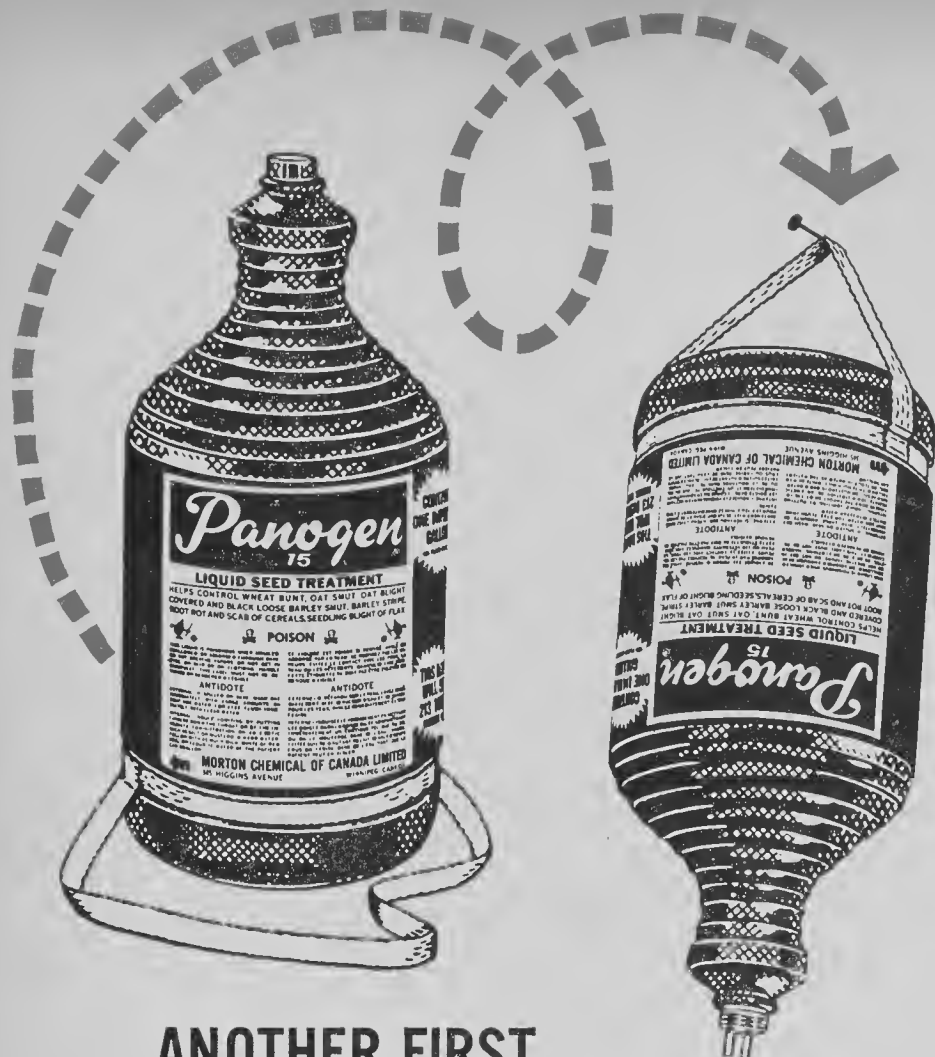
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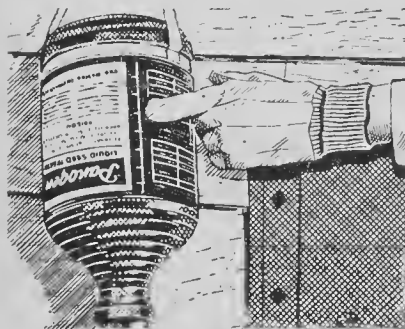


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## Deal with The Dandelion

WE may not realize how much damage is caused by dandelions because they are hidden so soon by the growing crop. But they compete with the crop throughout the growing season, and crop losses can be reduced by sound summer-fallow and cropping practices, says N. A. Korven of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

Thorough tillage is the main requirement in the summerfallow year. It should start early in the spring. Heavy duty cultivators, blade machines and rodweeder in proper working condition will cut off the root below the crown of the plant. The crown usually forms about 3 in. below ground surface, which means that cultivators should operate at 4 in. depth. A rototiller operating at 5 in. depth has given excellent dandelion control. The least satisfactory implement is the discer, which tends to ride over the dandelion patches.

Work the summerfallow often enough to prevent top growth. Tillage before the next seeding is also important, because dandelion roots can still be alive in the spring, even though the roots have been exposed during winter. V

## Field Horsetail Control

WAIT until field horsetail has emerged fully to get complete top-growth kill with MCPA or 2,4-D. P. B. Hoyt and A. C. Carder of the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, Alta., have found that a full month elapses between emergence of the first horsetail in the spring and completion of emergence. The chemicals will kill the top-growth, but have no immediate effect on growth below the soil surface.

When horsetail are fully emerged, treat them with MCPA ester at 4 to 6 oz. per acre. This is more effective, but 2,4-D ester at the same rate may be used. V

## Care with Manure

MANURE does its best job on fields that are to be planted to corn, and on old sod that will be plowed down. C. H. Kingsbury of the Ontario Department of Agriculture says a spreader that applies 10 to 12 tons of manure per acre may smother new seedlings. Older forages can stand rates greater than 6 tons per acre. V







The four nearest granaries are equipped for drying through their bases.

## They Dry Grain Right in the Bins

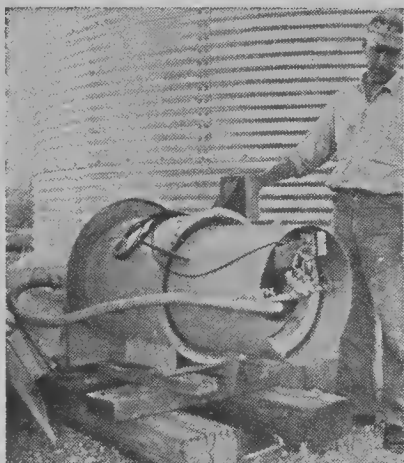
*It cuts down harvesting delays, preserves quality, simplifies storage*

**H**AROLD and Walter Westerlund are sold on drying grain in the bin. They have 14 steel granaries on their farm at Starbuck, Man., and four of these have drying floors with intakes for a drying unit. Even after a hot, dry season last year, they needed to use the dryer, and reckon that it would be needed to some extent every year.

The big advantage is that drying cuts down harvesting delays, says Harold Westerlund. Often the weather may be ideal for threshing when the grain is too moist. But with the dryer, the grain can be picked up and dumped straight into the bins. The drying costs pennies and he reckons they get a better return because their grain is not graded tough. It's also a lot easier to store.

The drying floor in a granary is like a mustard sieve, set about 10 in. above the concrete base. It is in 10 sections, each section resting on steel beams which sit on the concrete. A circular opening in the center of the sieve floor permits the grain to drop down into the bottom compartment when the bin is being emptied with an auger. The auger is inserted between the concrete and the drying floor. Another auger inside the bin draws grain toward the central hole. It's possible to unload grain through a shutter in the main door, too.

The drying unit is placed between two granaries, and can dry either or both at the same time. The unit con-



[Guide photos] Harold Westerlund with drying unit, which connects onto the granaries.

sists of a 3 h.p. motor, fan, propane heater, and special air ducts that fit into the base of the granaries. If the outside air is warm, the drying can be done without the heater.

When drying, the Westerlunds raise the caps on the granary roofs and have the upper door loose enough to flutter with the draft. Air must escape from the top, but not too fast. As warm air is blown in from the base, it travels up through the grain, taking moisture up to the roof, where it condenses and runs out of the roof ribs, from which the sealers are removed. The drying is tested by taking a sample of grain from the top. If the top is dry, it's all dry. There's no possibility of scorching the grain because the heat is not intense enough, so the drying can proceed without constant supervision. However, the grain should not be overdried.

In 1960 Harold and Walter dried 1,000 bushels from 15.7 per cent moisture to 14 per cent in 4½ hours, without artificial heat, on a day when humidity was low. Last year, they dried 1,200 bushels in 6 hours without propane heat. Normally, they plan to do the drying on warm fall days. The cost of electricity for 4 hours was 15 cents, and if propane heat were needed it would about double that figure.

"The main thing," says Harold Westerlund, "is to keep equipment to a minimum on account of depreci-



Unloading auger runs out from space between drying floor and foundation.

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AGROSOL liquid gives your wheat, oats, barley and flax seed the extra help and protection that pays off in thicker stands, fewer weeds, thus better profits. Seed treatment with proven, effective, easy-to-apply AGROSOL liquid can return up to \$14 for every \$1 invested. This year be sure—use AGROSOL liquid.



To control seed-borne diseases and kill wireworms buy dual-purpose Liquid Mergamma.

2012

## SOILS AND CROPS

ation. Fuel and electricity are not big cost items."

The granaries are in 2 rows—6 in one row including the 4 with drying floors, and 8 in the other. One auger puts grain into the drying bins and another takes it out. The Westerlunds intend to improve the system with a transfer auger set in a metal trough along the ground, which would move dried grain to other bins.

Instead of placing the bins in two parallel lines, the brothers think now that it would have been wiser to have arranged them in a horseshoe, with the drying bins at the center. This would make for easier transfer between bins. However, when they bought their first six bins they were not planning on a drying system, but

liked the bins so well that they bought eight more and added drying equipment later. They also know now that they could have economized by having just two instead of four bins with drying floors. The drying unit can handle only two bins at a time.

The Westerlund brothers have 1,600 cultivated acres in wheat, barley, oats and flax. They decided to sell their dairy herd and specialize in grain a couple of years ago. Each of the bins has a capacity of 1,330 bushels, but 1,250 bushels is the maximum recommended when drying grain. The drying unit would be useful for drying baled hay, too, but a wooden building with a slatted floor would be needed for this. — R.C.

## Fertilizer Arithmetic Shows How It Works for You

**S**PEAKING of increasing farm income, how does the use of fertilizer to reduce unit production costs compare with doubling the cropped acreage? Dr. F. J. Greaney, director of the Line Elevators Farm Service, points out that most of the factors contributing to the cost of producing an acre of grain, on any given farm, are fixed items. Therefore, the most important single factor in determining profit or loss is the number of bushels produced per acre.

Here's an analysis by Dr. Greaney of the effect of fertilizer on farm income:

relationship will still exist between a fertilized and an unfertilized crop.

Now, says Dr. Greaney, let's consider the results of doubling farm acreage. Here are the necessary expenditures:

400 acres at \$40 per acre	\$16,000
\$16,000 at 5 per cent	\$ 800.00
Seed: 400 acres x \$2	800.00
Extra equipment, labor, insurance, etc., at least	
\$5 per acre	2,000.00
	\$3,600.00

To double the profit through fertilizer cost \$1,080 (\$2.70 x 400). To double the production unit cost \$3,600, and would result in produc-

	Not Fertilized	Fertilized
Basic cost per acre of wheat	\$17.75	\$17.75
Fertilizer cost per acre		2.70
	\$17.75	\$20.45
Yield	18 bushels	24 bushels
Crop value (\$1.20 per bu.)	\$21.60	\$28.80
Profit per acre	\$3.85	\$8.35
Profit on 400 acres	\$1,540.00	\$3,340.00

Fertilizer more than doubled the profit per acre. It's true that some farmers may not be making a profit at the present time, but the same

tion of an extra 4,800 bushels of grain. Dr. Greaney concludes that fertilizer can help to beat the cost-price squeeze.

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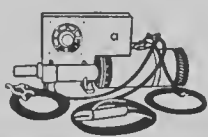
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## What Salinity Can Do



[C.D.A. photo]

Picture taken on Saskatchewan farm shows how saline soil affects growth. Better drainage would lower the water table and thereby reduce the movement of moisture that carries the salts from the soil up to the surface.



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*"Must be tough trucks!"*

*"Yep! They build these babies to last"*



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## MERCURY TRUCKS



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# How to Raise Grain Corn Yield

BETTER grain corn yields can be obtained, say Ontario Department of Agriculture field crop specialists, if you take note of these factors:

✓ Corn needs good, well-drained soil.

✓ Plow under good sod for corn. Heavy alfalfa sod supplies up to 100 lb. nitrogen per acre. If corn stalks are plowed under, they rob the soil of nitrogen.

✓ Prepare a good seedbed. But don't work fields more than necessary, or a powdery seedbed may form a crust with heavy rain and prevent penetration of air.

✓ Select adapted hybrid varieties.

✓ Soils tests determine fertilizer needs. Band application of 200 lb. of 8-16-16 or the equivalent is always needed. Place fertilizer 2 in. below and 2 in. to the side of the seed. Additional fertilizer, to bring the total to about 500 lb. of 8-16-16 per acre, should be bulk-spread in spring and plowed down in fall.

✓ Plant corn thick for high yields and to use all the fertilizer—14,000 to 18,000 plants per acre. In 40 in. rows, drop kernels every 9½ in. (14,000) to 7½ in. (18,000).

✓ Plant corn slowly at 3 to 4 m.p.h. Kernels may hit the soil and bounce back at high planting speeds, with uneven stands and poorer yields as the results.

✓ Control weeds. Sprays like atrazine can replace cultivation if applied overall. But band spraying with atrazine or 2,4-D will probably require one cultivation. ✓

## Boost Quality With Fertilizer

THE quality of hay and pasture can be improved by fertilizers without necessarily increasing the yield. D. W. L. Read of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says that good quality forage is rich in phosphorus and nitrogen, which make it more valuable as livestock feed. And this increase in nutrients in brome-alfalfa mixtures can be achieved with fertilizers on irrigated lands in southwestern Saskatchewan.

Here's a summary of Mr. Read's findings:

- Response on all lands was not the same.

- Fertilizer containing phosphorus improved hay quality on soil low in available phosphorus.

- Higher phosphorus content was more pronounced in alfalfa than in grass.

- Phosphatic fertilizers might, under some conditions, also increase nitrogen content.

- Nitrogen fertilizers increased the nitrogen content of grass and alfalfa at some locations. Usually there was more effect on grass.

- In some cases, the two fertilizers together increased nitrogen and phosphorus contents more than either alone.

- Where fertilizer improved the

quality, it did not decrease the yield. In some cases, both quality and yield were increased. ✓

## Turnips Can Be Profitable

STUDY of 193 fields of turnips in the main shipping areas of Ontario showed that labor requirements were about the same as for potatoes, and about ten times that of cereal crops. Dr. H. L. Patterson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that although turnip costs are about four times those for spring grain, the cash outlay may not be high. The average profit margin of

29 per cent over measurable costs is sufficient to justify the crop as a main farm enterprise in areas of suitable soil, climate, and marketing facilities.

Dr Patterson feels that as long as the crop can be handled with regular farm labor and equipment, gross returns per acre are sufficient to make turnips a satisfactory enterprise even on small acreages. Profitable production is based on marketing a substantial part of the crop and salvaging the remainder for livestock. ✓

## Chemical Boosts Forage

GIBBERELIC acid, a growth promoter, increased the yields of some forage crops at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.,

when it was applied at 1¾ oz. per acre. Larger amounts decreased yields. Dr. K. F. Nielsen reports that the yield increases were often accompanied by decreases in root weights, and in all tests the root weights dropped as the rate of gibberellic acid rose.

The conclusion drawn from these tests is that gibberellic acid must be applied in small and precise amounts if it is to become part of a management program to increase yields of forage. Also, fertility and moisture supply should be good, in order to take advantage of the stimulating effect of the chemical without damaging plants too severely. Lower protein percentages in the plants would be probably more than offset by increased yields and a net increase in protein per acre. ✓

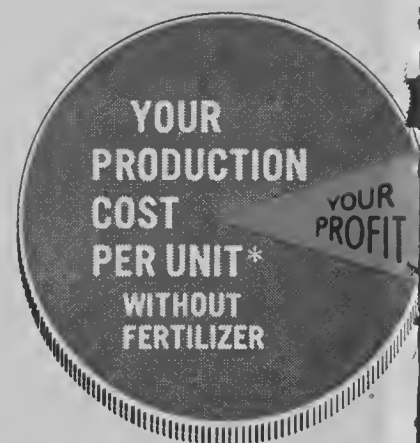
A message about profits for every farmer

# WHEN YOU FERTILIZE WITH

You grow far more crop  
You make far more profit  
You farm more efficiently

*These diagrams illustrate how you get more profit out of each unit of crop when you fertilize with Elephant Brand. As "Your Production Cost per Unit\*" shrinks, "Your Profit" automatically expands. Cutting the cost of producing each unit of crop is your key to bigger profits.*

\*Unit—bushel, bale, crate, ton, etc.



Far more crop grown at less cost per bushel — that's what ELEPHANT BRAND offers you. By getting far more crop at a lower production cost per unit, Elephant Brand automatically gives you far more profit. The money you pay for fertilizer brings you bigger yields from the same acreage, resulting in extra profits of \$3, or even higher for every \$1 invested in fertilizer.

FERTILIZER MAKES MONEY FOR YOU TWO WAYS: First, you make more money on each bushel; second, you have more bushels to sell.

Check this example on 100 acres of wheat showing how Elephant Brand increased yield, lowered unit production cost and gave more total profit.

	YIELD (BU.)	TOTAL PRODUCTION COST	PRODUCTION COST PER BU.	PROFIT/BU. FOR WHEAT SELLING AT \$1.25/BU.	TOTAL PROFIT
With Elephant Brand	3,000	\$2,400**	\$0.80	\$0.45	\$1,350
Without Fertilizer	2,000	\$2,000	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$ 500
EXTRA PROFIT WITH ELEPHANT BRAND					\$ 850

\*\* Includes \$400 for Elephant Brand fertilizer

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- Advice on fertilizer programming from a man who knows fertilizers—your Elephant Brand dealer.





## Slow Fertilizer Better on Lawns

FOR lawns, a once-a-year application of fertilizer that releases nitrogen slowly gives better results than several applications of quick-acting types.

R. H. Turley of the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., reports that six applications of quick-acting ammonium nitrate produced an un-

even growth compared with a single application of the slow-release type.

The slow-release fertilizers he used were activated sewage sludge, urea formaldehyde, and a mixture of 75 parts of urea formaldehyde and 25 parts of ammonium nitrate. They were equally effective when applied at 260 lb. of nitrogen per acre. The fast-acting ammonium nitrate resulted in quick growth which tapered off. V

## Weed Control for Eastern Vegetables

MANY good chemical weed control programs are now available to vegetable growers to reduce, or eliminate, the need for hand weeding, and to boost yields as well.

Asparagus. Monuron, applied at 1 lb. per acre on sandy soils, or 2 lb. per acre on heavy soils, controls annual weeds for a month or longer.

Dalapon, used as a spot treatment at rates of 5 to 7 lb. per acre, after cutting the crop, controls annual grasses. Several other effective chemicals are available as well.

Beets, including Sugar Beets. Tilm is being recommended on a trial basis this year. It is a preplant herbicide to be incorporated into the soil

with a disc, just prior to seeding the beets. Band treatment will likely be used by most growers to keep the costs to a minimum.

Eptam is still recommended for beets, too.

Peas. Recommendations for weed control are the same as those of last year. Use products like MCPA amine as a post-emergent, and MCPB sodium salt to control Canada thistle and other susceptible annual weeds. DNBP amine, or granular, can be used as a pre-emergent treatment, to control annual weeds.—D.R.B. V

## Plan Planting Around the House

GIVE variety to decorative plantings around your home, advises H. H. Marshall of the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. Here are some of his ideas:

- Grass is needed for cleanliness in open areas, and as foreground color for other plantings. Alone, it looks bare and unfinished.

- Annual flowers give quick results and masses of bloom in July and August. They are of little interest for the rest of the year, and they rarely exceed 3 feet.

- Perennials have a longer season of bloom, but few bloom well in August. Some of them are quite tall and are useful as background for the shorter species.

- Trees and shrubs produce effects throughout the year. They give effective shade and shelter, and they provide flowers, fruit, or colored leaves in spring, summer and fall.

- Evergreens and some others supply color and interesting forms even in winter. V

## Sow Annual Flowers

YOU can produce an abundance of annual flowers from seed sown outdoors. R. H. Anderson of the Melfort Experimental Farm, Sask., says he prepares beds for annual flowers about the end of May. The soil has usually warmed sufficiently by then to promote rapid germination, and damage from spring frosts is unlikely. Seed is covered to a depth of about a quarter of an inch, depending on the size of the seed. V

## Low-Cost Aid To Prairie Gardeners

ARE you a gardening enthusiast? You'll find plenty of reliable information in The Prairie Garden, published annually by the Winnipeg Horticultural Society. The 1962 edition contains articles on flowers, indoor plants, fruits, vegetables, lawns, trees and shrubs. There are sections on disease and pest control, and you can pick up ideas on flower arrangements, landscaping and garden clubs, too.

The Prairie Garden, written especially for Western gardeners and Prairie conditions, includes many of Western Canada's leading professional and amateur horticulturists among its contributing editors. The 1962 edition is obtainable from The Prairie Garden, 92 Queenston St., Winnipeg 9, Man.; price \$1.00 per copy. V

# ELEPHANT BRAND



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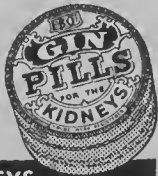


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## HORTICULTURE

# Use Chemicals For Weeds in Potatoes

*Chemicals for pre-emergent control have given good results. Now, a post-emergent program looks even better*

CHEMICAL weed control is catching on among potato growers. For instance, Leon Delorme of Plantagenet, Ont., points out that he and other growers are now growing good crops on fields that were too weedy for potatoes 5 years ago.

"Yields are higher, potato quality is improved, and growing costs reduced under a chemical weed control program," says Delorme.

Now, Prof. George Jones of the OAC reports that while pre-emergent programs do provide good weed control, a still newer method, using post-emergent chemicals, holds even more promise. Let's look at pre-emergent control first.

### Pre-emergent Control:

Under this program, Professor Jones says the basic procedure is to use normal cultivation practices once the seed is planted, controlling weeds with a harrow until just before the plants emerge. Then, hill up the rows. Make broad flat hills which will allow for ample tuber development. Once the field is hilled up, spray it, using Diuron (trade name is Karmex) at 1 lb. per acre in 30 gallons of water, and 40-45 lb. per square inch pressure. To get better control of annual grasses, 3 lb. of dalapon should be added to the Karmex treatment.

The greatest weakness of this program is that most potatoes are grown on light rather than heavy soils. Heavy rains will cause washing of the hills. If this occurs, the field must be hilled up again, and this will cause loss of some of the weed killing benefits of the chemical.

Even so, the program is working well for many potato growers.

### Post-emergent Control:

Several chemicals have appeared in recent years, which seem to be selective when applied to potato foliage. Work with these has resulted in a promising new weed control program.

This involves a chemical called Stam-F-34. Last summer, it gave surprisingly effective results at the OAC potato farm, and in the fields of several commercial growers too. It is likely to be recommended for trial use this year.

Normal growing and cultivation practices are used until the plants are within about 2 weeks of coming into bloom. At this time, the field has been hilled up and weeds may be 3 or 4 inches high. Then the herbicide can be sprayed on. Stam-F-34 was developed for use in standard weed spray practices — in low-volume, low-pressure application. This called for an application rate of 3 to 4 lb. per acre. But Jones recalls: "By chance, we discovered last summer that by using air blast spraying we could reduce the rate

to 1 lb. per acre, and still get excellent control. Both annual broad-leaved weeds and grasses are controlled."

Cost of this kind of treatment will be only about \$3.50 per acre, says Jones—not too much for a potato crop. But he believes there is a possibility of making the application still more convenient.

He reasons this way: "Potato growers have to spray for both insects and diseases. The fungicides and insecticides for this usually go on in a single application. If we can throw the herbicide into the same batch, a single application would be sufficient for all three." Jones is confident this will be possible.

He concludes: "The above chemicals, and some others too, show a lot of promise for control of weeds in potatoes. It looks to me like potato growers with weed problems should be keeping their eyes and ears open from here on in."—D.R.B.

## Soil Mix For House Plants

HERE'S a soil mixture recommended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for house plants:

✓ 7 parts compost, or good garden soil.

✓ 2 parts organic matter — well-rotted leaf mold or peat.

✓ 1 part well-rotted manure.

✓ 2 parts building sand.

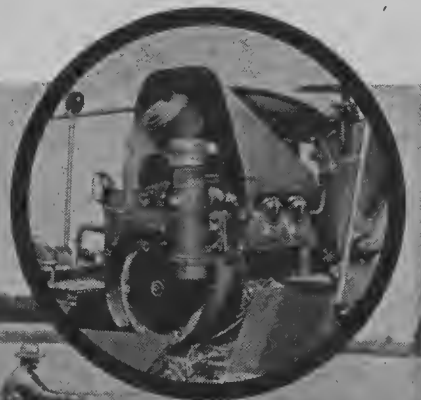
Add about one-half of a 4-inch pot of superphosphate fertilizer to every bushel of the mixture. If the soil is low in fertility, add about one-quarter of a 4-inch pot of complete fertilizer and the same amount of superphosphate per bushel. Be sure to mix well.

Soil moisture is right for potting if the soil just holds together when you squeeze it.



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The V-460D drives the baler. It also mechanizes pick-up, baling, throwing, and hauling into one continuous sweep. You don't need a tractor or extra help — and you control every step from the driver's seat.

Overhead valves and 7.1:1 compression make the V-460D a cooler and more efficient engine. You get more mileage with regular gasoline — and de-

pendable power in broiling mid-summer heat. And the only water you need is for drinking.

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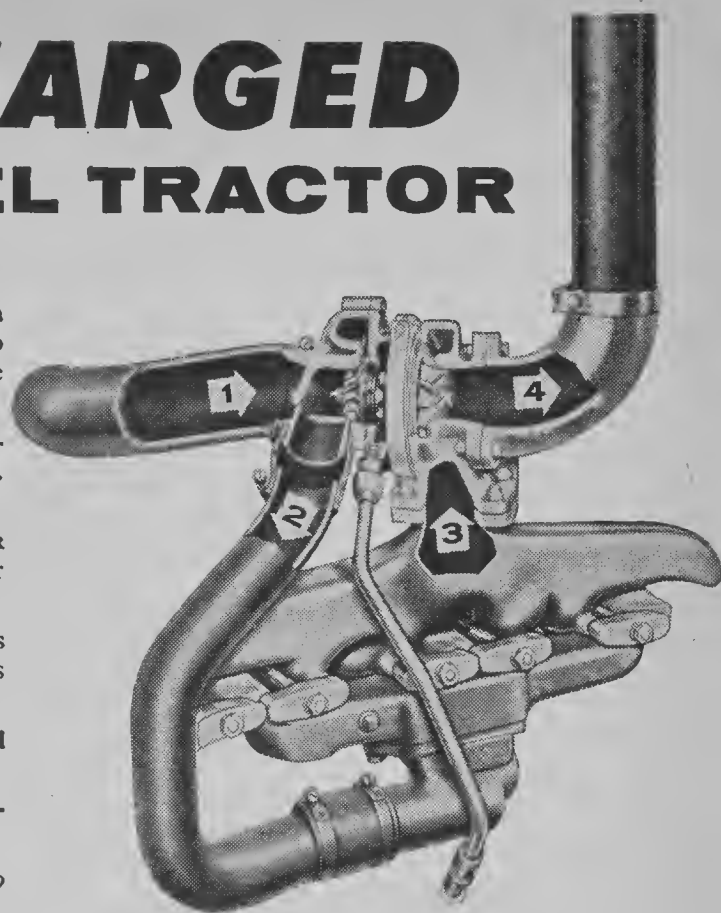
The D-19 is also available with 6-cylinder **POWER-CRATER** gasoline or LP gas engines . . . up to 70 PTO hp.\*

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# WORKSHOP

## Tractor Reminder

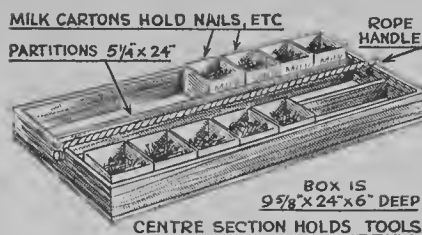
I can never remember specifications, such as firing order, compression, spark plugs, distributor point gap, exhaust valve and intake valve tappet setting. So, to save time spent in looking for the tractor manual every time a tuneup or adjustment is needed, I printed all the specifications on a card, covered it

with clear plastic, and taped it on the inside of the tool box cover. The information is always handy, whether I need it in the field or the workshop.—R.A.M., Alta. V

## Carpenter's Box

Here's a way to keep nails, screws, and tools handy, using square milk cartons. Make a box, with the bottom

9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 24" x 1"; sides 6" x 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{16}$ "; ends 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 1"; and partition boards 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 24" x 5 $\frac{1}{16}$ ". Set the two partition boards at 3"

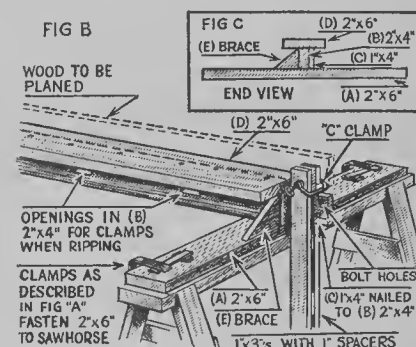


apart down the center, which will leave a compartment for tools in between. The outer section will take a total of 16 of the 3" x 3" cartons. A piece of rope strapped to each end makes a carrying handle. — J.H.H., Sask. V

## Improvised Clamps

For these improvised clamps I use old clevises, but flat iron bent in U-shapes, with the U's longer on one side, would be better. The clamps are used mainly in ripping boards, but there are many more uses, such as for gluing, accurate drilling, and hand-sawing. To take the basic clamp first (see small sketch), use a clevis or bend 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $\frac{1}{4}$ " flat iron to U-shape, about 7" long, with clearance of 3" to 4"—more for heavy lumber. Add a strong, flexible strip, 16" long, about 2" wide,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " or  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, and bevel one end. There should also be small loose blocks of different sizes. The board to be ripped fits between a small block and a 6" plank, which is fastened to the edge of the work bench, or can be clamped to the saw horse with clevises.

Here's how to clamp the ripping and planing assembly to saw horses (see large sketch). (A) is a 2" by 6" clamped to the saw horse; (B) is a



2" by 4" spiked to the 2" by 6" on center, and with openings at 30" intervals for clamps when ripping; (C) is a 1" by 4" nailed to the side of the 2" by 4," and extending about 8". Next, two 1" by 3", long enough to go 2" above the plank, are nailed with 1" spacer blocks between. A small screw clamp is used to grip end of board for planing edge. Seven holes are drilled on a slant (see sketch) and bolt is dropped in, outside of cleats.—L.A.H., B.C. V

## Crossbar Support

An excellent support for sagging crossbars in clothes closets can be made from a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pole. Round both ends of the pole to keep them from splintering. Screw a large eye to one end of the pole and slip it over the crossbar. The other end should just touch the floor, and it should be possible to slide the pole along to the place where the load is heaviest.—H.M., Ont. V

## To Clean Oil

We fixed a pipe and stopper approximately 6" above the bottom of a 5-gallon pail. When old motor oil is stored in the pail, the dirt settles and the run-off oil is good enough to oil moving parts, joints, generators, etc. We have even used it in old motors when out of other oil.—R.Q.P., Man. V

## In the Middle East...

# THE CANADIAN CAREER SOLDIER WORKS FOR PEACE

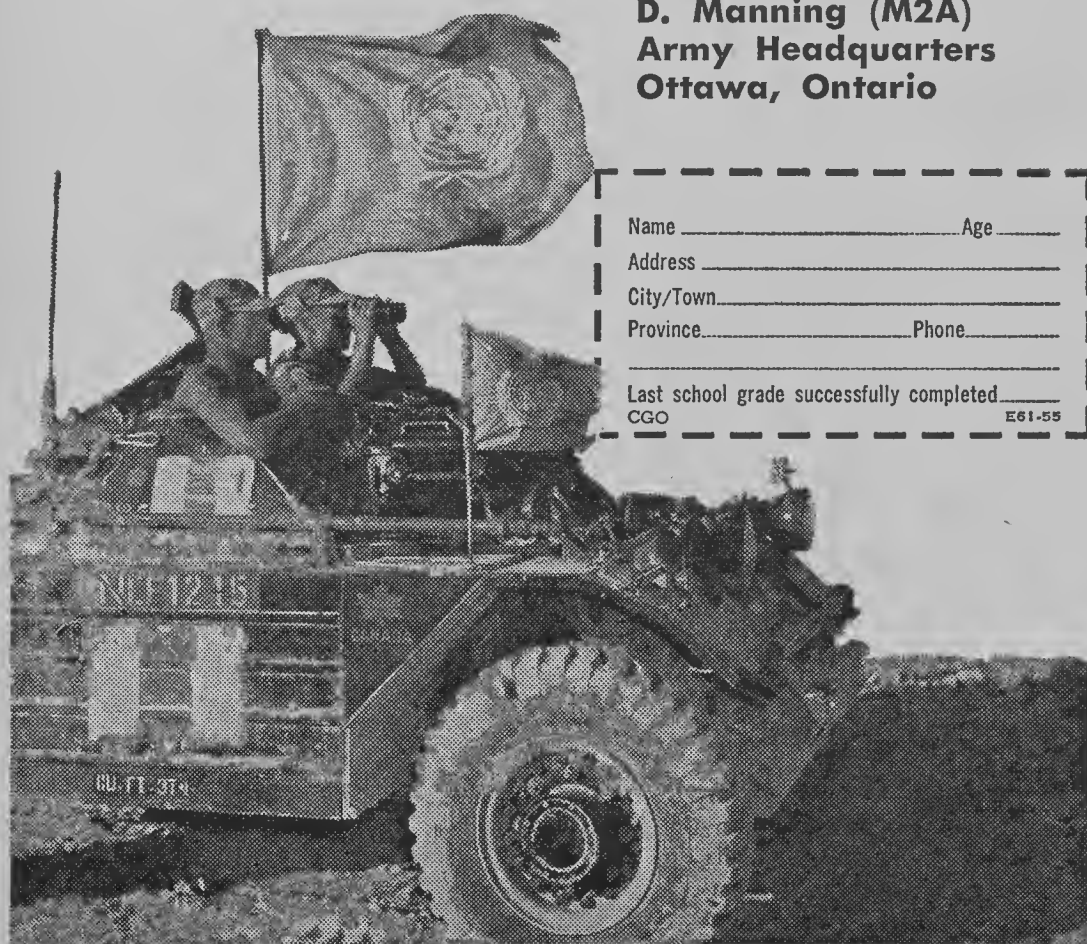
These Canadian soldiers are members of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip. Here, as in the Sinai Peninsula, and along the borders between Israel and the Arab countries on the truce supervisory teams, they are performing an essential service in helping to maintain world peace.

Their task, like many others in the army, is a challenging one which requires carefully selected, well trained men.

New opportunities are now available in our expanding Army, with the same high standards of enrolment. You will get good pay, fine prospects for advancement, travel and adventure, the satisfaction of doing a man-sized job.

If you are 17-23 and single, you can get full details, without obligation, from the local Army Recruiting Station listed in your 'phone book, or by mailing this coupon to:

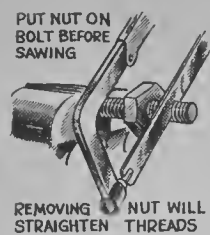
**D. Manning (M2A)  
Army Headquarters  
Ottawa, Ontario**



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Town \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Last school grade successfully completed \_\_\_\_\_  
CGO \_\_\_\_\_ E61-55



### Straightening Threads



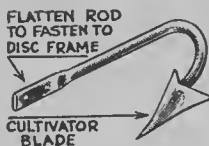
This will save you a lot of trouble and waste. Before cutting off the end of a threaded bolt or screw, run a nut on it and then cut. When you run the nut off afterwards, it will straighten out the cut threads.—H.J., Pa. ✓

### Holds Soldering Iron

You often need to put the soldering iron in a safe place so you can use both hands when doing a job. We made a handy holder by driving two nails diagonally to form an X in a piece of scrap lumber. To tip the iron for certain jobs, just weight the handle of the iron.—B.C., Calif. ✓

### Cultivator Attachment

Tandem or other disc harrows leave a small ridge of uncultivated land between the gangs, from which weeds continue to grow. A piece of round pipe can be flattened at one end with two bolt holes to attach to the disc frame. It should be bent as shown and attached to a cultivator shovel. This will cultivate the in-between ridge and prevent weed growth.—R.A.M., Alta. ✓



### Car Noises

Locate annoying squeaks and rattles in your car that are difficult

Items in "Workshop" are contributed by readers. If you have some handy workshop ideas that you think would be useful to other farmers, send them to The Editor, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Man. Payment is made for contributions that are accepted.

to find, and save time spent on road testing for the purpose. Remove two spark plug wires, run the engine slowly, and its rough idle will pinpoint the trouble spots. — H.J.M., Fla. ✓

### Egg-Case Cushion

Breakage of eggs caused by hauling them over rough roads can be avoided. Fit the egg case with rubber feet, which are made by cutting short lengths of rubber hose and screwing them under each corner of the case. Any road shock will be absorbed by the flexing of the hose. —T.G.B., Sask. ✓



### Protect Flashlight

To cushion the flashlight I carry in the tool box, I cut a slit in a child's rubber ball and slipped it over the flashlight lens. This protects the lens even when it is jostled about.—B.C., Calif. ✓

# 1 ARMCO BUILDING 2 DOES THE JOB OF 2

... it protects both grain and machinery

This Armco building does double-duty. It offers safe, weather-tight storage for your grain, and converts easily to farm machinery and equipment storage or other uses. Its rugged weather and fire-proof construction safeguards your property for years.

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## Guts is what you get in Moline's new M5 tractor!



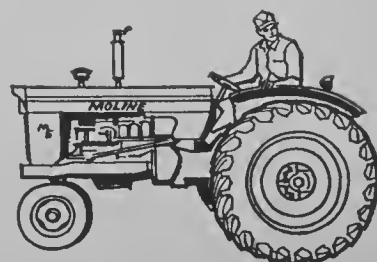
UNDER THE HOOD, where it counts, Moline's 65 hp M5 gives you real pull, real power with these outstanding features:

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- Man-Saving Control Zone Comfort

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**MINNEAPOLIS**  
**MOLINE**

OF CANADA, LTD. REGINA, SASK.



# FARM BUILDINGS



Hay storage sections showing steel frame and walls, and self-feed bunks.



View of compound: bedded area is on left, hay storage and feeding behind.



## Don't saddle Dobbin with a leaky roof!

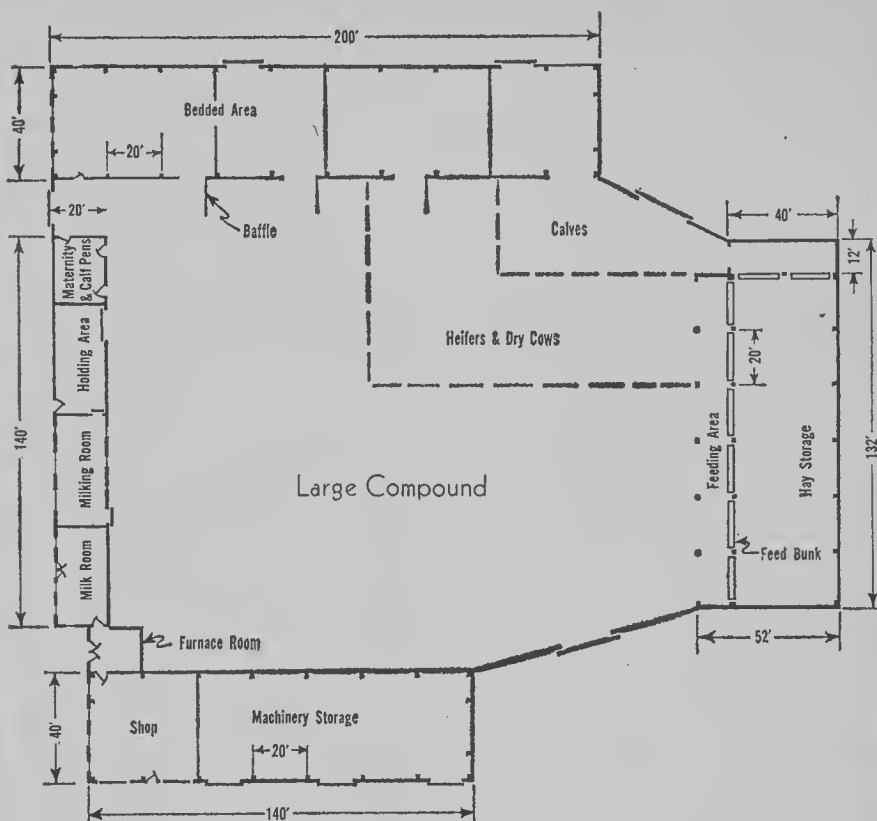
Poor horse. His reward for a lifetime of hard work is rain in the face. Why doesn't the boss get the roof fixed? Even a horse knows that leaks left unattended just get worse. If money's the problem, all that's needed is to apply for a Scotiabank Farm Improvement Loan. A Scotiabank Loan is available easily and quickly for repairing buildings, buying new machinery, upgrading livestock, and many other worthwhile projects.

Don't wait to get your farm in the shape you want it. Visit your Bank of Nova Scotia branch manager soon. Find out how a Scotiabank Farm Improvement Loan can help you.

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A NETWORK OF OFFICES ACROSS CANADA AND ABROAD

## Steel Construction In Up-to-date Dairy Layout



Sketch plan of the loose-housing dairy set-up built round the compound.

**T**HE first loose-housing dairy operation on Isle d'Orleans, Que., has been built by the Christian Brothers. They milk 40 Holstein cows and have 35 young heifers, and plan to increase the milking herd to 50. Their milk average of 10,000 to 12,000 lb. per cow is the best in the district, and fairly high by provincial standards.

The loose housing, they say, has been good for the health of the herd. This system has eliminated teat, udder and leg injuries, and mastitis is so slight a problem that no treatment is needed.

The Christian Brothers selected the Steelox type of construction because they considered it would give them long service as well as good protection against Quebec's rigorous weather. The steel sheathing is impervious to wind-driven snow and ice particles, and the tight joints keep snow and rain from seeping through.

As the sketch plan shows, considerable space is given to hay storage. Hay is kept before the cows all year round. It is a timothy-clover mixture produced on 250 acres and yielding 1 ton per acre. They intend to increase the acreage to 300 and double the yield. As fertility increases and good alfalfa root systems can be established, they hope to change to an alfalfa-perennial grass mixture. A hay drying system and zero grazing, both of which would fit into the present layout, are also slated.

The Christian Brothers supply milk daily to the Quebec City Orphanage and to a school which they operate. The milk is handled through a pipeline and bulk cooler system. The modern construction and layout of their dairy farm, built round a large uncovered compound, contrasts strikingly with the very old stall barns that are typical of the Island farms.

*For a Good Clean Crop  
of High Grade Grain*



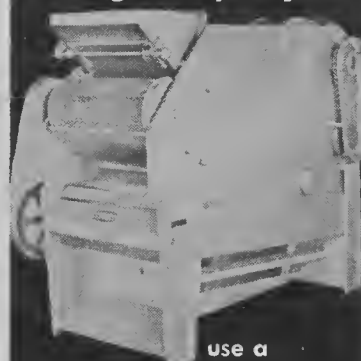
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Don't lift a finger

just **SAVE!**

time, labor & money  
by letting the local  
Daffin do everything.



The Daffin Feedmobile scientifically grinds, mixes, blends and air discharges full formula feed into bulk tanks or self-feeders.

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### For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

## "Old at 40, 50, 60?" Man, Get Wise! Pep Up

Thousands are peppy at 70! So, if you feel weak, low in energy, "old" at 40, 50 or 60, quit blaming it on age. If you want to feel younger, try Ostrex Tonic Tablets at once. Also for debility due just to rundown body's lack of iron, the "below-par" feelings you may call "being old". Puts pep in both sexes. Try Ostrex to feel peppy, years younger. 3-day "get-acquainted" size only 69¢. At all druggists.

### New Pattern for Buildings

FARM buildings are going to change from the traditional barn with all facilities under one roof to separate units for livestock, crop storage, feeding, milking, etc.,

says Prof. C. G. Downing of the Ontario Agricultural College. He sees these units located to ease the flow of material from one area to another, with buildings as part of a system somewhat like that found in industry, where several plants combine to make one end product. ✓



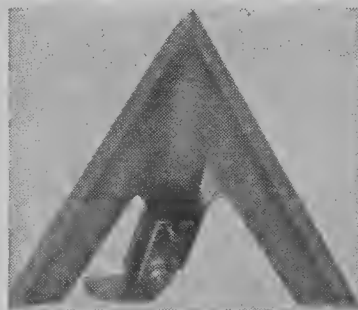
Rod Weeder



This new model has spring-relieved, swing-away rods to protect it against rocks and other obstructions. The machine is designed for high-speed operation and is readily adaptable to duplex, triplex, and quadruplex. It covers up to 16 acres per hour in duplex, 24 acres in triplex. It has a bolted, box-type frame. (Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd.) (367) ✓

### Tool Change Kit

Cultivator shovels and spikes can be changed in minutes with this kit. The bottom bolt is replaced with a notched pin, a steel clip is inserted through the pin, and the top bolt is positioned and drawn tight. The tool is changed by removing the top bolt and slipping the clip away from the notched pin. This eliminates the mangled bottom bolt. (Prairie Motor and Implement.) (368) ✓



Feed Wagon



This wagon augers 90 bushels of whole or ground grain in 3 minutes, and travels safely at 20 m.p.h. It can be equipped to blend two or three feed ingredients; dividers will separate the box into two 45-bushel compartments, or one 45-bushel and two 22½-bushel compartments. An auger-lift spring makes it easier to pivot the delivery auger. (John Deere.) (369) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

## I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by  
*Cy Watkins*



How to  
**CUT FEED COSTS**  
on 100 lbs. of pork

You know it as well as I do . . . that saving a dollar or two on your cost of producing a hundred pounds of pork is just as good as getting a dollar or two over the going market. So why not give a little thought to trimming your costs on the pork you take to market, and putting those extra dollars in your pocket?

Watkins has a program that can help you do just that. If you've got well-bred stock, and follow recommended management and sanitation practices, you can produce a hundred pounds of pork for a total feed cost of about \$7.50 . . . instead of the \$10 to \$12 it costs most hog raisers.

I don't have the space to explain the whole program here. Your Watkins Dealer has all the information in detail. But I do want to point out three important things about the Watkins Swine program.

**First—Better Balance.** You get better efficiency, better utilization of feed, because the Watkins recommended rations are better balanced. Not only are they balanced as far as crude protein is concerned, they're balanced in nutrient values many feed companies don't pay much attention to . . . amino acids, major minerals, trace minerals and the vitamins and antibiotics hogs need to make low-cost gains.

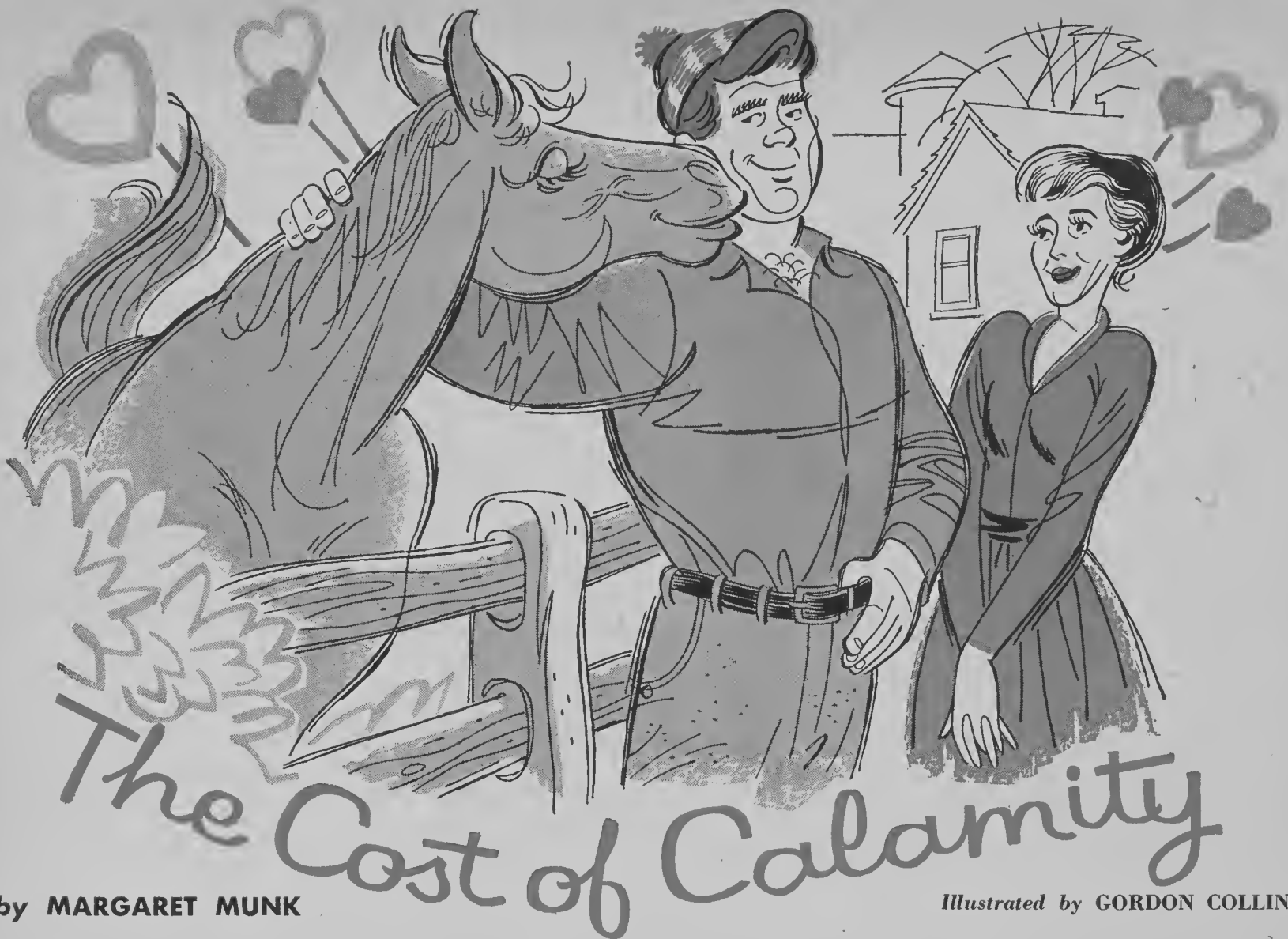
**Second—A Life-Cycle Program.** You get extra economy because you feed a "life-cycle" program. Nutritional requirements of pigs vary as the pig grows older. The Watkins program is especially economical because it makes it easy to tailor the balance of the ration to the varying requirements of the pig in the different stages of growth. Your pigs get the nutrients they need without being wasteful.

**Third—Ration Costs Less.** A ration which is as highly fortified as the Watkins recommended rations would be expensive in most cases. But not the Watkins Way . . . because Watkins sells the mineral and vitamin pre-mix separately so you can mix your own . . . and get a high performance ration at a reasonable cost.

Use your own grain. Use recommended proteins purchased locally. Then fortify with Watkins Vitamin Supplement with B12 and Antibiotic for Livestock and Poultry . . . and Watkins MINeral Feed For Hogs. Together, they make the best ration you can put together. Or, where debilities exist, you can use Watkins M-V Special for Swine (a mineral-vitamin antibiotic pre-mix) until debilities are corrected.

Next time your Watkins Dealer calls, take a few minutes and discuss the Watkins recommended swine program. See what it can do for you.

**WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC.**  
Montreal - Winnipeg - Vancouver



by MARGARET MUNK

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS

NO one can say for sure what there was between the big lumberjack and Miss Blue's carriage horse. It was a strange sort of magic that grew in a moment and flowered for a lifetime. The little horse of buttermilk gray stepped suddenly forth with her neck arched high and her great eyes shot with love. She came on dancing hooves, her tail a plume of charm and gaiety as she floated through the streets of the Panhandle town.

It happened one autumn to a man whose heart was a fist of courage and whose blood ran as swift and clear as a mountain stream. It happened to Big Bill Mooney, that flame-haired, timber man from northern Idaho.

Miss Blue was past forty and single. She was a small bird-like creature, tidy and thin of bone.

I knew her well, for my farm joined hers over the foot of the mountains. And frequently, since old Mr. Blue died, I worked for her.

One Tuesday morning, Miss Blue stepped out on the porch and called to me. Her voice was as sweet as a canned canary and I knew right off what she wanted me to do.

"I'm sorry to bother you, Mr. Hickey," she said. "But I must run into town for a bit of thread and whatnot."

"You'll want the horse then."

She nodded sweetly. "If it's not too much trouble, Mr. Hickey."

If it's not too much trouble! The carriage horse, though Miss Blue avoided the mention of her name, was called Calamity. I hated to catch Calamity! Miss Blue knew I hated to catch her! Calamity hated to be caught!

YOU see Calamity had a problem. She had an inferiority complex, which, of course, is understandable once you know the circumstances of her birth.

Calamity was sired by Bold Venture, a fierce impatient stallion of race track fame, and dropped by Dark Delilah, one of old man Blue's own blooded mares.

In her veins ran the hot singing blood of a wild horse. Her heart was a drum of defiance. Speed and spirit blended to make her a champion. Courage was the marrow of her bone and strength burned in her loins. But . . . she came stumbling into the world a barnyard buffoon. Her bony head was much too large for the long weary neck. Her legs were crooked and stiff under the bulk of her shapeless body. Her color was a muddy mixture of black and bay, that began almost at once to fade and curdle in the sun.

Dark Delilah sadly turned away and denied any relationship to the foal. From the corral, Bold Venture snorted and stomped in disgust and all up and down the valley talk of the little misfit drifted on an ill wind.

Calamity kept mostly to the barn or hidden in a clump of willows at the far end of the field. She purely hated to be seen by man or beast, but when Mr. Blue died, and the other horses were sold to meet expenses, it fell upon the dapple mare to draw the carriage.

I scooped up a bucket of oats, hid the bridle behind my back, and started off through the field to catch Calamity. I could see the swish of her broom-like tail and hear her stomping flies. She was watching my approach and trying to think of a way to get the oats without me getting her.

She stuck her head out of the willows and nodded. "I see you, Mr. Hickey." Her lip curled with scorn and a broken phrase of mockery shrilled from her nose.

I gave no sign of chagrin, just continued toward her with my oats and what I hoped was a smile of allegiance. I even whistled an ambiguous little ditty, that had no name but came like the notes of a Yankee flute from my heart.

Calamity eased out on wooden legs.

"Ho, now Callie girl," I said. "I've got a nice bucket of oats. Now, what do you think of that?"

Calamity snorted and tossed her mane contemptuously, but I heard the deep rumblings of hunger roll across her great belly. I smiled.

"Come now, old girl, there's no need to act so bigoty. Have a little snack on me."

HER back humped with caution and her ears twittered as she approached from the dark bars of her willow cell. She leaned forward to inspect the contents of the bucket. Then her rakish head fell like a shovel, and her eager lips gathered the grain into her mouth. I heard the studied grinding of her teeth and watched her sag in boneless pleasure.

For one suspended moment the world stood still. A kildeer strutted through the field and stopped to cry. Then I struck: I slammed the bridle down over her ears and gripped the reins beneath her neck.

She rose like a tortured demon, flinging the bucket to heaven and striking at me with practised skill. I hung on while she plunged and screamed and fought with every ounce of power she could muster. Then, after what seemed hours, she shuddered and stood very still. Every bone in her body was quaking and dark smoke rolled from her nose.

I brought the bit up against her teeth and forced her to receive it. Then, wearily, I dragged her to the carriage.

Miss Blue, who had no doubt been watching the whole fracas from her window, took the reins and said, "Thank you, Mr. Hickey. I'll stop at the Osburn Fuel and Feed Yards on my way home and order the firewood. That will save you a trip to town next week."

Thus soothing my frazzled nerves, she rounded the wooded leg of our private road and disappeared. The woman with her back properly straight and her hat carefully angled, and the horse planting one foot before the other in the hated pattern of servitude.

It was noon, but I had lost all interest in food. I took up my shovel, pushed it deep into the ground and turned up the ripened russets.

The sky sobered with every turn, and I began to wonder about Miss Blue. I had never known

(Please turn to page 52)





United Grain Growers seed plant and feed mill at Edmonton—Similar plant at Winnipeg

# For higher crop profits plan now to use Registered or Certified seed from CANWEST

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Forage crops are a basic feature of good crop rotation and have a place on every farm. By tying the soil down forage crops prevent erosion by wind and water. They also provide one of the best methods of weed control. Forage crops improve soil tilth and fertility and contribute to good yields of grain. See your local U.G.G. agent for hay and pasture mixes recommended for your area.

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LIMITED**

U.G.G. elevators are located at over 750 points across Western Canada. See your local U.G.G. agent for full information on CANWEST top quality seeds.

**"GROW THE BEST -- GROW CANWEST"**

(Continued from page 50)

her to stay out after dark. The trip to town should not have kept her later than midafternoon.

I turned the little heifer out to pasture, locked the chicken coop and was headed home, when I heard the sound of racing hooves. Turning, I saw the dark shape of a horse caught in the eye of the porcelain moon. Graceful as a weather vane, the animal came swiftly, mane and tail flowing on the wind. Visions of Bold Venture crossed my mind as I ran to catch the reins.

A spirit of enchantment had changed her from the niggardly mare

of the morning. She threw up her head and blew shrill notes of triumph that echoed down the valley.

I had forgotten Miss Blue, who stepped down from the carriage and stood in a flood of moonlight. Her eyes were dream-clouded and her hair loosened about the triangle of her face.

"What is it, Miss Blue? What in the name of Nellie Fox has happened?"

She blinked sleepily and said, "Ask Calamity, Mr. Hickey. You just ask Calamity."

And with that she turned toward the house.

"Your hat, Miss Blue! You've forgotten your hat." Carefully I handed it to her.

With one hand she sent it sailing high into the air, over the wire fence and into the chicken yard. Then Miss Blue floated away.

There was nothing to do but unhitch the horse. She came quietly and allowed me to remove the harness. Not once did she bite at me, or kick or try to smash me against the wall. "What has happened, Calamity?" I whispered, but she did not seem to hear.

I filled the manger with hay and quietly slipped away.

MORNING mocked the visions of the night as I passed along the road to the Blue farm. But as soon as I turned into the gate, I saw Calamity. She looked more like herself, it is true, but she was still under a spell. She trotted majestically around the corral and looked with feverish eyes toward town. Her tail was a dingy banner raised against the cynic light.

I saw no sign of Miss Blue but her hat still lay in the chicken yard, where the hens could pick at it and perch on the brim.

I watered the pigs and was just scratching the red sow's back with a long crooked stick, when I heard the harmonious nickering of the dapple mare. Joyfully, she trumpeted as she pranced with pointed hooves and gyrated in waltz time. Her great head waggled with happiness and her tail seemed to ripple of its own accord.

Looking down the road, I saw a man, his wide shoulders stuck like a single tree through his shirt and his face set like a chunk of granite. It was Big Bill Mooney.

He did not pause at the house, just headed for the corral and the dapple mare who was capering in such shameful delight. The two of them met over the pole fence, the big man, and the loose-jointed, loving mare. He spoke to her and his voice was like wind in the tree tops. She answered, softly, pushing her nose into his shoulder and pawing the ground.

NOW, I began to understand the miracle of the night before. Calamity had seen Big Bill Mooney at the Osburn Yards when Miss Blue stopped to order firewood, and for some strange reason, she had fallen head over hooves in love with him. But why the big man had walked all the way out from town still puzzled me.

I sauntered over to where he stood. "Hello there, Big Bill. What brings you way out to this corner of the country?"

Big Bill wrapped his fingers in Calamity's shaggy mane. "I came to buy a horse."

Now I heard tell that Big Bill was quite a horseman and I could not deny the fact that he had stolen Calamity's heart but a horse to woo and a horse to work is a horse of a different color.

"Not this one!" I choked. "Not Calamity!"

Big Bill nodded. "That's right. I've been looking for a good timber horse."

"Her! Why, she's too lazy to make a shadow."

Big Bill patted Calamity's nose. "It's surprising what a horse will do if she's handled right," he said. "Give me a week with this little mare and she'll pull the heart out of Hades for me. Would you sell her?"

Would I! Would I sell a yard of my rheumatism! Would I sell a pound of my bunions! Why, I'd give him five bucks just to rope her and ride her out of the place.

"She doesn't belong to me," I said. "She belongs to Miss Blue and you'll have to dicker with her."

"In that case," said Mr. Mooney,

## a Beatty water system can increase your milk cheque by as much as 20% and give you 13 eggs to the dozen!

Did you realize that a cow may need as much as 30 gallons of water a day to produce 100 lbs of milk? A hundred cooped hens need up to 10 gallons a day. If you don't have plenty of water available at all times you're losing profit in meat, milk and eggs!

A Beatty Water System, bringing water to your stock, keeping it before them at all times can increase your milk production by as much as 10 to 25% . . . your hens can produce bigger eggs and more eggs, you might get 13 eggs for every dozen you're getting now just by supplying adequate water.

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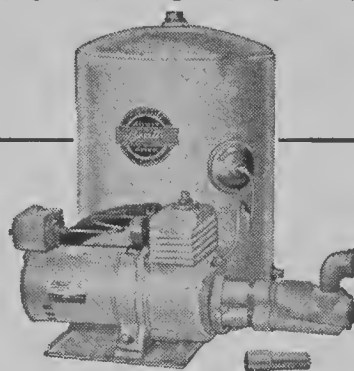
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"I'd like to speak to Miss Blue."

I looked at the rugged face of the lumberjack and saw no hanky-panky there. He really meant it.

I trotted over to the house, and rapped on the door. "Miss Blue! Miss Blue! Are you in there, Miss Blue?" She would be as excited as I when she heard this bit of news. She would never believe it.

Just then the door opened. "You'll never believe this, Miss Blue," I said. "But he wants to buy Calamity! Can you imagine that? Can you figure a fella who will pay out cash for that broken-down clod stomper?"

Miss Blue must have thought I was crazy the way she studied me. "Who wants to buy the horse, Mr. Hickey?"

"Big Bill Mooney, that's who! He's out there now, and he wants to talk to you!"

Miss Blue's mouth dropped open and all the color ran down her neck.

"What should I tell him, Miss Blue?"

Her lips were trembling but she spoke out bravely. "Tell Mr. Mooney I'll be right out."

I fairly flew off the porch. It was a beautiful day, the kind that swings softly in the morning and turns red and gold with the afternoon sun. I saw a flock of ducks arrowing south and I knew the feeling of flight as I crossed the yard and waited for the bargain to be closed.

MISS BLUE wore a lavender dress. Her cheeks were rosettes of pink and two mischievous locks of hair had stolen away from her tidy chignon, to curl over her ears.

"Good morning, Mr. Mooney," she said, rather breathlessly. "I hear you are interested in buying my horse."

Big Bill admitted that he was. "I'll give whatever the mare is worth."

Some spender! Why, I could make a dozen just like her with a bale of straw, a cord of bones, and a bolt of horsehide.

Miss Blue measured the man from his red head to his No. 12 boots. "This is no ordinary horse, Mr. Mooney. Her mama was a blooded mare from my father's own stables and her sire was Bold Venture."

The expression on Big Bill's face didn't change. "You just name your price, ma'am."

"Of course she does not have the speed and spirit of her father," Miss Blue went on, "and she does not have the poise of her mother but nonetheless, she is a very valuable animal."

Big Bill nodded, "I realize that, ma'am, and I'm willing to pay whatever you ask, within reason, of course."

"I'm afraid you don't understand," Miss Blue said. "This horse is more than just a horse to me. She is the symbol of my father's lifetime work. A product of superior breeding."

I rolled my eyes heavenward, hoping those words of blasphemy would not reach the celestial ear of old man Blue. It was a well-known fact that Calamity's birth had literally broken his heart and in all probability, sent him to an early grave.

Calamity kept up her own vocal score and worried the fence with smashing blows from her great head. I could see she was concerned over the delay.

"What I'm trying to say," Miss Blue continued, "is that I could never sell Calamity. She belongs here. On the place where she was born."

WHAT an extravagance! Why, hardly a day went by that I did not contrive some devious plan for annihilating the carriage horse and Miss Blue was always delighted with my ideas. Something mighty peculiar was going on right under my nose and I couldn't make it out.

"Well," Big Bill said. "You think it over and I'll drop by in a day or two to see how you feel."

Miss Blue lit up like a female firefly. "You just do that," she said.

Her face was shining with happiness, and all of a sudden the pieces fitted together and I knew the whole story. Like it was printed out in letters twelve feet tall, I knew. Miss Blue was in love. Her eyes shone with it, her heart sang with it, and I suppose the whole world guessed it before I did. She had to hang onto Calamity! How else could she hold the mountain man who only had eyes for horrible horses and towering timber. I gazed at her with new tenderness for now I understood. But all this had no meaning for Calamity, who was only a horse. A horse with a broken heart.

AND so it began. Many times in the weeks that followed I would look up to see the big man trudging down the road. At the same time, a joyous trumpeting would sound from the corral.

Sometimes, when he was invited, Big Bill would stop at the house for a cup of tea and some of Miss Blue's currant cakes. But always he went down the road alone and the waiting began all over again.

Then a week went by and there was no sign of the timber man. Calamity called painfully from the corral and tore through the pasture, her head flung up and her eyes wild

with fear, but only the snow clouds came and the winds from the north. Another week and she retreated to the willow clump where she brooded and grew thin.

A thin ribbon of smoke twisted from the chimney and a dim light burned in the parlor window, and that was all I knew of Miss Blue.

I did the things I knew had to be done and did not disturb her, for what could I say to make the coming of winter seem less bleak.

On the tenth day of November it started to snow. Just one layer feathered the ground when I started down the road to chore but the sky

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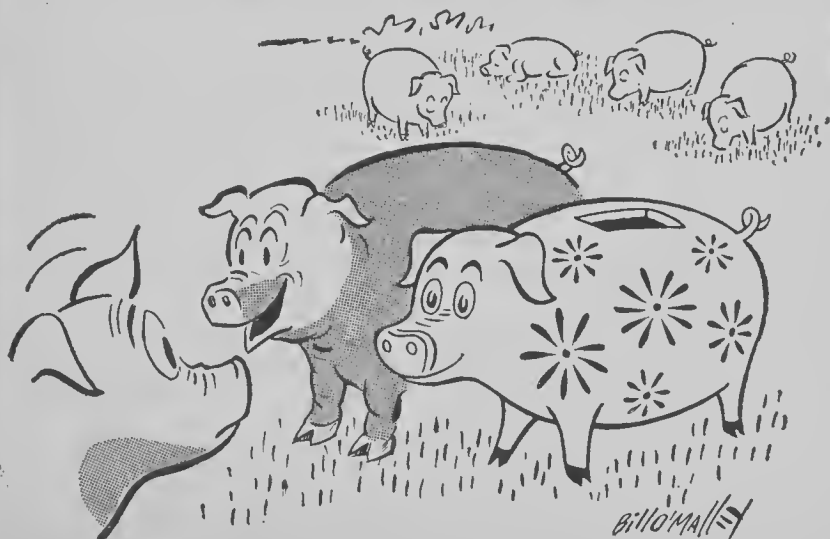
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was closed in and the fall was steady. The wind came up, suddenly white and fierce, and I thought of Calamity. There was no sign of her around the corral and the snow made it impossible to see far into the field. "She'll come in when she gets cold," I told myself but I had already started down toward the willow clump, squinting into the heavy curtain of white and cursing myself for being concerned.

She would not appreciate my coming. In fact, I might be repaid with a kick in the pockets. Still I kept on. I moved along the bank until I found an opening in the willows, but even before I walked through, I knew the horse was gone. She had crossed the creek, broken through the fence and somewhere she was running free, like a great white bird in the snow.

I trudged back to the barn. Someone would discover her soon and send word along to me.

I WATERED and fed the stock and had finished milking, when they came into the yard. Big Bill and Calamity, that is. She had waited

until she could wait no more. Then she had gone to him. Down through the fields, into the dreaded streets of town and to the feed yards.

Big Bill looked like a giant snow man mounted on her back. "Something's got to be done about this horse," he said, shaking the snow from his coat. "I never saw an animal so poor and bedraggled. Doesn't she get anything to eat around here?"

"She won't eat. Hasn't touched a thing for two weeks."

"Well, something's got to be done or she'll die." He turned away and I heard him pounding on the door.

"Come on, horse," I said. "Let's me and you go find something to eat."

MUST of been an hour I sat there and listened to Calamity grinding her grain before Big Bill stomped into the barn. He wore a grin that looked like a crevice in the mountain side. "Well, break out the saddle, man. I'm going to take my horse and go home."

"Did you buy Calamity?" I crowed, throwing the saddle up on her back.

"Well, no. Not exactly," Big Bill said. "But everything's going to be just fine."

He drew on the bridle, mounted up and rode out of the yard. I stood there and watched him go, wondering what kind of a deal he had made with Miss Blue. There was only one way to find out, of course, and that was to ask.

I went to the house and knocked. Pretty soon Miss Blue opened the door.

"I hate to pry, Miss Blue," I said. "But I just can't rest till I know what you did about that horse."

"Why nothing, Mr. Hickey. Nothing at all. I said I wouldn't sell Calamity and I haven't."

"But Big Bill just now saddled her up and rode to town."

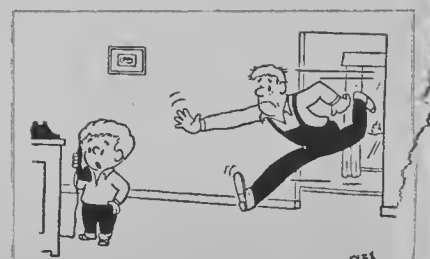
"That doesn't mean I sold her, now does it, Mr. Hickey?" Her eyes were twinkling with a mischievous light that I didn't understand.

"No, I suppose not," I said. "I just thought—well, it doesn't matter. I'll get back to the chores."

I would have gone then, if Miss Blue hadn't put her hand on my arm. "Just a minute, Mr. Hickey. There's something I want to tell you." Miss Blue never looked so pretty as she did right then.

"There's going to be a wedding here next Friday night, and I'd sure like to have you come." She dimpled up and smiled. "If it isn't too much trouble, Mr. Hickey."

Well, that's the way it happened one autumn, when a little horse of buttermilk gray stepped suddenly forth with her neck arched high and her great eyes shot with love, and Big Bill Mooney joined Miss Blue in the holy rites of matrimony. V



"But which Mister Johnson are you? 'Fat head,' or 'lame brain'?"



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# Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Rural Women



[Luoma photo]

## APPRENTICESHIP

*Today's young apprentice is  
tomorrow's homemaker  
— yours to encourage  
in the duties and  
responsibilities of citizenship*

by GWEN LESLIE

**I**MPORTANT? She is, of course . . . she's mommy's apprentice—a novice learning her trade. Her task is important too, because it's a part of her apprenticeship. Finding time to wear the cap of teacher isn't always easy in a mother's busy day, and to teach with grace may often tax your patience. But there is an ancient dignity in the master-apprentice relationship.

Apprenticeship is a tried form of organized education. It has persisted in various forms for more than 4,000 years as an effective means of transmitting craft skills and knowledge from one generation to the next. Under the early guild system, apprenticeship provided general education and a preparation for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, as well as craft training.

The apprentice of old was contracted to his master for a set time, generally seven years. In the home we have more years in which to impart homemaking skills and knowledge. How well do we use them?

Outside instruction supplements the home apprenticeship. The ultimate responsibility, however, remains with you. And who would have it otherwise?

The homemaking apprentice is learning not only skills; she's developing attitudes toward the craft. She learns some things (slowly, it may seem to you!) by instruction. More often she learns from your example. While she is learning skills, she gauges the importance of the task by the importance you attach to it. The manner in which you approach homemaking and the standards you set form the basis on which she develops her own homemaking philosophy.

She is a homemaker in training. She is also an individual, whose very life enriches your own. The shared years pass quickly, filled with a multitude of chores and duties and jewelled with common pleasures. They are years to be lived in conscience, and with appreciation, a leavening of humor, and a warmth of love.



A tree-lined lane leads into Melody Meadows. Here is one of its two homes.

Experience has convinced Gladys Moyer that an island arrangement in a small kitchen can be both convenient and practical.



[Guide photos

. . . and Norma, her daughter



Geraniums gleam from the attractive window boxes that grace both the Moyer and Sveinson homes and make pictures from both inside and out.



There is lots of play room for the Sveinson girls in the farm's big house.

# Miladies of "Melody Meadows"

*New and old blend into a graceful whole in this farmstead*

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

**M**ELODY MEADOWS, in central Alberta's Innisfail district, is a family farm. It's home to Gladys and Herschel Moyer, their daughter and her husband, Norma and Allan Sveinson, the three Sveinson girls—10-year-old Norma Lynn, 7-year-old Laurie, 5-year-old Leone—as well as the girls' border collie puppy and Spookie, their black cat.

If you should drive into the Melody Meadows farmyard in midsummer you'd immediately agree that it is well named. Why? Because this is a place where summer sounds spread over sun-drenched fields and superb gardens to create a kind of summer symphony. Both families are sentimentally attached to the farm name and it has moved with them to each of the three farms they have lived on. As for the Moyers, they are taking life a little easier now that Norma and Allan are managing the farm business.

When the Moyers bought the present farm they acquired a big, old-fashioned frame house with it. Gladys Moyer wasn't satisfied to let it stay old-fashioned, and it wasn't long until she'd blueprinted the changes she considered necessary to make it the gracious home it now is.

In the process, the old-fashioned double parlors popular at the century's turn gave way to a single spacious living room which Norma describes as the "livingest living room." There were other changes. The enclosed stairway to the upstairs bedrooms was opened up at one side. Space was given over to comfortable living quarters for the farm's hired man. One corner became a washroom for the men coming in from the fields for meals. A new heating system was installed.

A unique feature of the renovated house is its two kitchens. While she wanted the new, modern kitchen with its pass-through to the dining area. Mrs. Moyer could see a use for a part of the old, almost cupboardless kitchen at the back of the house. She decided to keep a portion of it, its cook stove and a place for a couch. She had reasons, of course. One was the fact that she thought it would be convenient to have a place apart from the main body of the house to pursue the canning and pickling that goes on every year in the Moyer household. Now, of course, she and Norma find it useful when they're preparing the quantities of vegetables that go into the deep freeze fresh from the farm's vegetable garden. This way the back kitchen leaves the new kitchen free of clutter when it's time to prepare meals or perform other household duties. And both of them look upon it as "a kind of insurance against a power failure."

**T**HE Moyers and Sveinsons shared the big house for some time. Then, as the young family grew to include three daughters, the Moyers decided it was time to consider building a smaller home for themselves and turning the big house over to the young family. Anyway, they had thought they might build a new home in town once Norma and Allan took over the farm's management.

Norma and Allan had some ideas too. They thought the Moyers would be happier were they to build their new home right on the farm property. This is what they did. Now there's a well-traveled pathway between the two houses, a path that's partly the result of the coffee breaks at ten and three that are traditional in both families. As Norma explains it, if coffee is not ready to be served at one home, it's certain to be ready in the other.

The Moyers' white frame 2-bedroom bungalow, with its soft, green trim, contrasts pleasantly with the white and coral of the Sveinsons' house across the road. While it's small in comparison, it's "just right for Dad and me," says Mrs. Moyer. And there's lots of room for visiting granddaughters.





Permanent plantings provide a pleasing background for the annuals which Gladys and Norma use with such telling effect in the gardens of both homes.

She developed its floor plan herself, using ideas gathered from experience and magazines. One magazine idea is to be seen in the combined kitchen-dining area. Her stove is backed on the dining side by a glass-fronted china cabinet to make an island separating the two areas from one another. She's well pleased with the arrangement because it sets the dining area apart from the kitchen's U-shaped counter and cupboard plan. And, as she points out, it saves her many steps. It also gives easy access to and from both ends of the room on its two sides.

WHEN the Moyers first came to today's Melody Meadows, there wasn't much of a garden. Now summertime shows carpet-like lawns surrounding the Sveinson home, framing softly curved flower-filled beds. To one side, the white tracery of a small arched bridge reflects in a lily pond's shimmering water.

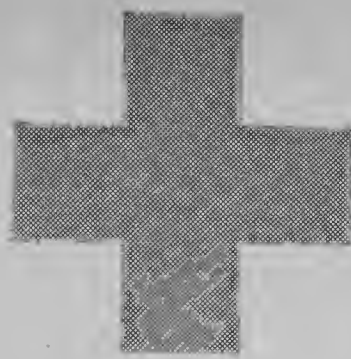
Over the years Herschel has added a variety of tree and shrub plantings for shade and color. Gladys and Norma, between them, have kept their green thumbs busy beautifying the grounds, first around the big house and now around the farmstead's second home. As with many gardeners, they're finding their greatest success with new varieties of such perennial favorites as petunias, geraniums, dahlias, pansies. As for Gladys Moyer, her favorite is a special rose bush, a gift from Norma and Allan 2 years ago.

Melody Meadows literally hums with activity the year round. The farm itself—a mixed operation that includes grain, cattle and hogs—demands full attention from the two men. The girls go to school in nearby Innisfail by bus. They also go to town for the music and dancing lessons which Norma feels are necessary to help them develop poise and confidence. They're also frequent visitors to grandma's house once lessons and other duties are done. Norma is her church's organist among her other community activities.

Melody Meadows is a farm. But it's a family too. Together, they're a tribute to the best in family living. V



Outdoor living is a pleasure in the Melody Meadows gardens. Here in the Sveinson yard flowers in a ferris wheel planter frame the Sveinson girls.



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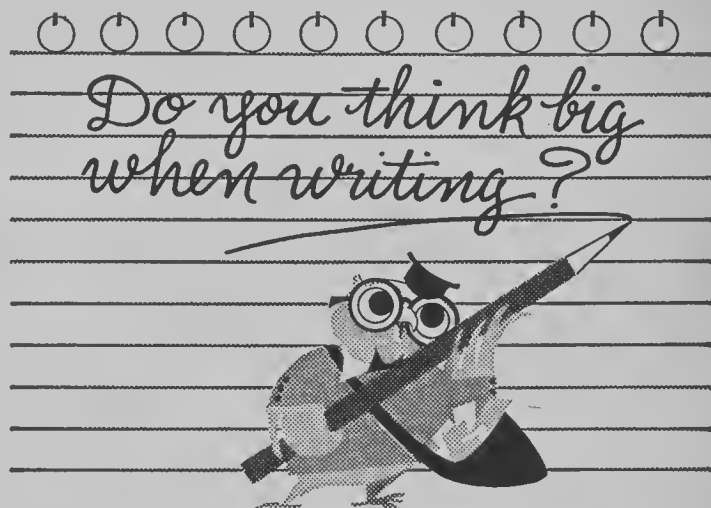
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## Peanut Brittle Coffee Cake

tender, rich coffee cake flavoured with a hint of orange and filled with crushed peanut brittle. M-m-m, yummy!

### PEANUT BRITTLE COFFEE CAKE

*You'll need  
for the dough:*

- ¾ c. milk
- 2 tsp. salt
- ⅓ c. granulated sugar
- ½ c. shortening
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 2 well-beaten eggs
- 1 tbsp. grated orange rind
- 4½ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

*for the filling and glaze:*

- ½ c. crushed peanut brittle
- Soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. cold water
- Finely-crushed peanut brittle

1. Scald milk; stir in salt, the ⅓ c. sugar and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, eggs, orange rind and 2¼ c. of the flour.

When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for guaranteed results! Just follow this

step-by-step recipe for a Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a soft dough—about 2¼ c. more. Knead on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours. Meantime, prepare crushed peanut brittle.

3. Punch down dough. Turn out and knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Cover with a tea towel; let rest 10 mins. Roll out one portion into a 14-inch round. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Using an inverted 4-inch bowl, mark a circle in centre of dough. Cut 12 equidistant slashes in dough from circle to outer edge. Sprinkle a little peanut brittle in centre of each section of dough. Beginning at outer edge, roll up a section; twist the roll ¼ turn clockwise. Repeat with remaining sections. Lift onto greased cookie sheet. Repeat with other portion of dough.

4. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Brush with mixture of egg white and cold water; sprinkle with finely-crushed peanut brittle. Bake in a mod. oven (350°) 20 to 25 mins. Makes 2 coffee cakes.

## Books for Cooks

by GWEN LESLIE

... "We may live without poetry, music and art;  
We may live without conscience and live without heart;  
We may live without friends; we may live without books;  
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.  
He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?  
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?  
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?  
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

—EARL OF LYTTON

Do you suppose the Earl had just the tip of his tongue in his cheek when he penned his verse? Well, whether or not he wrote in jest, all the pills and liquid formulas developed since his nineteenth century haven't yet displaced the cook.

Gourmet-type, family-style, or indifferent cooks the world over share one common interest—cook books. Let's look at four new ones which came to my desk recently.

**BROOKE BOND CANADA LIMITED** incorporates several new features in a Blue Ribbon Cook Book of 128 pages. The cover is lacquered to resist soil and moisture and the book is bound so it will open flat at any page.

Basic recipe methods are outlined step-by-step. Set alongside the "how" of preparation, you can read the "why" for the recommended method. For example, under cake made by the creaming method, one step reads: "Grease the bottoms only of two 9-inch layer cake pans." The accompanying "why" column explains: "This method prevents cake from sticking to pan. Ungreased sides allow the batter to cling during baking and increase cake's volume." Cooking lessons in your kitchen!

Throughout the book, recipes for foods which can be frozen are marked by a snowflake. A short section is devoted to freezing techniques for baked goods, casseroles, and meats.

Full-color illustrations enhance this all-round basic cook book. Its recipes offer a wealth of good cooking, and helpful baking hints are scattered through the pages.

The new Blue Ribbon Cook Book, listed at \$2.25, is available for \$1 directly from Brooke Bond Canada Limited, 4305 Cote de Liesse Road, Montreal 9, Que.

"BAKING for the Love of It" is the name of an entirely different cook book prepared by the home economists of Canada Packers. It's really not a book at all in the usual sense. The recipes, divided into cookie, cake, dessert and pie categories, are printed on small cards of graduated sizes. The cards swing out from a single screw-type holder; no need to bend them back. Open at the recipe you wish to use, then swing back the plastic top sheet to protect the recipe card from spatters. Your recipe is in clear view, whether lying flat or standing up on edge.

A total of 135 recipes (with an additional 88 variations) are indexed. In each of the four sections, the recipes range from family fare to party-perfect guest specials; from sugar cookies to pecan pie.

A novel style in cook books, "Baking for the Love of It" is available

for \$1 plus the manufacturer's shortening product label. The book can be ordered by writing to Domestic Cook Book, P.O. Box 3650, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont.

**SEVEN** hundred and seventeen pages make a big book. One new recipe collection, bound in standard book style, has that many! In its pages the New York Times Cook Book contains 1,500 recipes selected from thousands printed between 1950 and 1960 in the Times' food column. A hard-cover book dotted with full-color page illustrations, it retails in Canada for \$8.95.

Some basic recipes are included, but an international flavor is emphasized. It's a cosmopolitan cook book which reflects the sophisticated tastes in the city of its source. The influence of many lands can be seen in its recipes. Pork chops, for instance, are served up in Polish, Malayan, Chinese, Italian and Indonesian styles. The cookery of Swedish, Austrian, Greek, Chilean, Turkish, Persian, Muslim, English, French, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian and Jamaican residents is represented. And there are recipes as North American as Red Flannel Hash.

This is a cook book to enjoy—the reading, the sampling, and the adoption of some new touch in the preparation of familiar foods. It is distributed through book stores in Canada by the Musson Book Company, Toronto.

**YEARNING** for the exotic foods of far-away places? You can take a recipe tour of famous restaurants around the world without leaving your cozy kitchen. Scandinavian Airlines System sponsored Charlotte Adams' visits to more than 36 countries in many continents and she compiled a recipe record called The SAS World-Wide Restaurant Cookbook. It's available now in a popular library pocketbook edition for 50¢.

Even if we can't personally visit the restaurants she describes, it's an adventure to read and perhaps to try the special recipes of chefs in Europe, the Middle East, Far East and the Americas.

The three recipes selected to represent Canada are a bit disappointing, but then we have many other sources for Canadian recipes. ♡



# Canned Fruits Star in Winter Desserts

by GWEN LESLIE

JUST about this time of year in Canada's early days, mothers doled out a pungent tonic of sulphur and molasses to purge their families of late winter lethargy. Once storage bins and cellar fruit shelves were emptied, early Canadians missed their vitamins. Today, preserved foods are in year-round supply and they retain needed nutrients. The sight of brightly colored preserved fruits is a tonic in itself.

Commercially canned or preserved in your own kitchen, canned fruits used in pies, upsidedown cakes, dumplings, batter puddings and jellies add interest to March menus.

## Red 'n Gold Dumplings

### Rich Biscuit Dough

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 c. sifted pastry flour | ½ tsp. salt     |
| 4 tsp. baking powder     | 1 T. sugar      |
|                          | ½ c. shortening |
|                          | ½ c. milk       |

### Filling

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Two 20-oz. cans peaches, drained | 6 tsp. raspberry jam     |
|                                  | 2 tsp. grated lemon rind |
| Few grains nutmeg                |                          |

Mix and sift flour, salt, baking powder and sugar. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives. Add milk all at once and stir with a fork only until flour is moistened. Roll dough ¼ in. thick; cut in 6 squares.

In the center of each square, place a peach half, cut side up. Fill cavity with raspberry jam. Top with a second peach half and sprinkle with nutmeg and lemon rind. Moisten edges of the dough and draw up around peach, pinching opposite corners together at top. Place on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. for 25 min. Serve with cream. Yields 6 servings.

## Winter Fruit Shortcake

A rich biscuit shortcake dough or plain white cake.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 c. syrup from canned fruit | Pinch of salt              |
| 1½ T. cornstarch             | 1 c. drained, canned fruit |
| ¼ c. cold water              |                            |

For a biscuit shortcake, use 2 cups flour. Divide the dough in half and pat each portion to fit an 8-in. layer pan. Brush one round with butter and place second round on top. Bake in very hot oven at 425°F. for 20 min. Spread the fruit filling between the layers and serve warm with whipped cream or table cream. If you prefer, cover the shortcake with a fluffy meringue made from 2 egg whites beaten with 2 tablespoons sugar and a few grains of salt. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. until meringue is delicately browned—12 to 15 min.

For fruit filling, bring fruit syrup to boil. Blend cornstarch and salt with cold water and add slowly to boiling juice. Stir constantly until thickened and clear. Cool. Add drained fruit, blend well and spread between layers of hot shortcake.

## Plum Snow

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 pkg. fruit-flavored red jelly powder | 2 egg whites, unbeaten              |
| 1 c. hot water                         | 1 c. chopped, drained, canned plums |
| 1 c. canned plum juice                 |                                     |

Dissolve jelly powder in hot water. Add plum juice. Chill until slightly thickened. Place in bowl of ice and water, add egg whites and whip with rotary or electric beater until fluffy and thick. Fold in plums. Spoon into individual molds or dishes, or into one serving dish. Chill until firm. Serve with whipped cream or custard sauce.

## Peach Pudding

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ¾ c. sifted all-purpose flour | 20-oz. can peaches (2½ c.)     |
| ¼ tsp. salt                   | ½ c. sugar                     |
| 1½ tsp. baking powder         | 1½ T. shortening               |
| ½ c. sugar                    | ½ c. milk                      |
| ½ tsp. grated nutmeg          | 1 lemon, juice and grated rind |

Sift flour, salt, baking powder, ½ cup sugar and nutmeg together into a mixing bowl. Drain peaches and chop coarsely. In a saucepan combine ½ cup sugar and grated rind from the lemon. Add peaches and peach syrup and bring to a rolling boil. Melt shortening and



## Cherry Topsy Turvy Pudding

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| ½ c. shortening      | 1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour |
| 1 c. sugar           | 1½ tsp. baking powder          |
| 1 egg                | ¼ tsp. salt                    |
| 1 tsp. vanilla       | 2½ c. sour cherries and juice  |
| ½ c. evaporated milk | 1 c. sugar                     |
| ½ c. water           |                                |

Cream shortening, then gradually cream in 1 cup sugar. Beat until light and fluffy. Add egg, beat, and stir in vanilla. Mix the milk and water. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add flour mixture alternately with milk mixture, beginning and ending with flour. Stir just enough to blend well. Spoon the batter into a well-greased, 3-qt. casserole. Heat the cherries and juice with 1 cup sugar in a saucepan. Bring to boil. Spoon evenly over cake batter. Bake pudding in a moderate oven at 350°F. until done—about 45 min. To serve, cut in pie-shaped wedges and turn cherry-side up on serving plates. Spoon sauce from the baking dish over wedges, then top with lemon topping.

## Lemon Topping

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ½ c. evaporated milk     | 2½ T. lemon juice       |
| 1 tsp. grated lemon rind | ¾ c. sifted icing sugar |

Chill milk icy cold, then whip very stiff. Add lemon juice and whip just to blend thoroughly. Fold in lemon rind and sugar. Chill until ready to serve. (Should hold up well for 45 min. to 1 hr.)

add with milk to flour mixture. Spread batter in a greased round casserole 8½ in. in diameter and 2½ in. deep. Add lemon juice to peach syrup and pour boiling hot over batter. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 30 to 35 min., until browned and glazed. Serve with cream. Yields 6 servings.

orange juice and cook until thickened and clear. Stir in lemon juice and butter. Cool. Spoon half of glaze into pastry shell and allow to set. Arrange fruit on top, cut side down, then spoon remaining glaze over top of fruit. Chill thoroughly (at least 4 hours). Serve with whipped cream.

## Glazed Apricot Pie

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Pastry                   |                    |
| 2 c. sifted pastry flour | ¼ c. icing sugar   |
| 1 tsp. baking powder     | ¼ tsp. salt        |
|                          | ½ c. butter        |
|                          | 1 egg, well beaten |

### Glaze

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| ½ c. sugar        | 1 T. butter                             |
| 2 T. cornstarch   | Two 16-oz. cans apricot halves, drained |
| ½ c. water        |   |
| 1 c. orange juice |   |
| 1 T. lemon juice  |   |

To make pastry sift dry ingredients together. Cut butter in finely, then add egg to form a dough. Press into a special, fluted, European-style baking pan or into a round cake pan, making sure edge is level with top of pan. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. until light brown, about 15 min. Turn out of pan and cool on serving plate.

To make filling, mix sugar and cornstarch in saucepan. Add water and

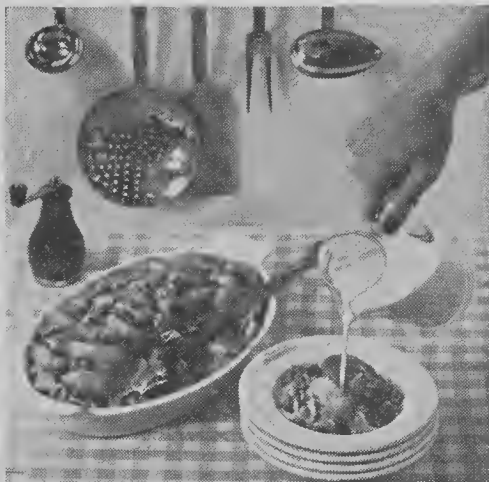
## Confetti Pie

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 15-oz. can fruit cocktail | ¼ tsp. salt           |
| 1 T. unflavored gelatin   | 3 T. sugar            |
| 1 c. whipping cream       | ½ tsp. ginger         |
|                           | 9-in. baked pie shell |

Drain fruit. Soften gelatin in juice, then heat mixture in top of double boiler. Cool. Sprinkle salt over fruit. Whip cream with sugar and ginger. Fold salted fruit into thickened gelatin, then fold in sweetened whipped cream. Garnish with drained, red, maraschino cherries.

## Peach Fig Betty

- |                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| 1 lb. pkg. (30) fig-filled cookies |
| 1 lb. can sliced peaches, drained  |
| 2 T. brown sugar                   |
| ¼ tsp. cinnamon                    |
| ¼ tsp. nutmeg                      |
| ¼ tsp. salt                        |
| ½ c. peach syrup                   |



Break up the cookies and line the bottom of an 8 in. square pan or a 9 in. by 1½ in. oval casserole with ½ of the pieces. Arrange half of the peach slices over the cookie layer. Combine brown sugar with spices and salt; sprinkle half of this over peaches. Sprinkle with ¼ cup of the syrup. Repeat the layers of cookie pieces, peaches, spiced sugar and syrup. Top with remaining third of the cookie bits. Cover the baking pan or dish and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 40 min. Remove cover, increase heat to 400°F. and bake dessert 15 min. longer. Serve warm with cream. Yields 9 servings.

## Key to Abbreviations

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup        | pt.—pint  |
| pkg.—package  | qt.—quart |



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### Rural Rhymes

## Poetry Prize Winners

Poetry, as defined by Matthew Arnold, has the power of so dealing with *things* as to awaken in us a wonderfully full, new and intimate sense of them and our relation with them. We hope you will agree that the winning poems in The Guide's poetry contest meet this definition.

We are pleased to announce Milton Halliday, Lestock, Sask., as the winner of the \$10 cash prize and

### Plowman's Library

*The plowman moving down the field  
Finds more than recompense and  
yield.*

*A wealth within his brown earth lies  
Unseen by mercenary eyes.*

*Each furrow seems a page of lore,  
Each field a volume to explore...*

*Romance of fiber decomposed  
Where once the harebell's petals  
closed;*

*A concept of Creation's plan  
Unfolds before the Earth's plowman;  
Lessons that rally right from wrong  
Resolve, like fragments from his song,  
When stars at twilight come to bind  
Those volumes only plowmen find.*

—MILTON HALLIDAY  
Lestock, Sask.

### Hold Dear and Close

*Hold dear and close each little,  
lovely thing  
While it shall last, and for  
remembering:  
The unfolding of a rose, a bird's  
clear trill,*

poetry anthology. Blanche M. Kennedy, Tatamagouche, N.S., placed second and D. D. Cliff, Westport, Ont., third.

Honorable mentions go to B. Henderson, Ormsby, Ont.; Helen M. Lloyd, Calgary, Alta.; Gertrude Wood, Glen Bain, Sask., and Elsie Pattullo, Fort San, Sask.

Here are the winning poems for your reading pleasure:

*A rainbow arch, cloud shadows on a  
hill,  
A sun-warmed hayfield's purple  
clover smell...  
Oh, hold them dear and close, until  
farewell.  
For who can guess if heaven's  
grandeur knows  
Such small loved joys as robin-song  
and rose?*

—BLANCHE M. KENNEDY,  
Tatamagouche, N.S.

### Country Snowfall

*The old house cloaked in stillness,  
hushed, serene,  
With whirling patterns etched across  
the pane:  
The soft swift fall of snow on twig  
and bough,  
The silent drifting by the fence, and  
down the lane:  
The fields, unbroken seas of winter's  
foam  
Stretch endlessly to meet the leaden  
sky,  
A gentle silken whiteness covers all—  
As subtly as a barely whispered sigh.*

—D. D. CLIFF,  
Westport, Ont.

## Homemakers' Hints

When sweater sleeves begin to wear thin at the elbow, switch the sleeves, putting the left sleeve in the right armhole and vice versa. As most sweater sleeves are the same shape front and back, this will make no difference to the fit, and the worn part comes on the inside of the arm. Wash and block the sweater to remove elbow bulges.—Mrs. G. Croy, Brandon, Man.

After washing wool blankets for summer storage, I add one cup of moth balls or crystals to the last rinse water. The moths seek board and room elsewhere.

To simplify the ironing of pleated skirts and dresses, use paper clips to hold the pleats in place. The clips slip on and off easily and leave no marks.—Mrs. Adele Kruszelnicki, Vanguard, Sask.

Don't throw away your orange skins. Place them in a can under your kitchen stove to dry. When you are in a hurry to light the fire, throw some of the dried skins on top of the kindling. The oil in the skins causes them to ignite rapidly and you soon have your fire started.—Mrs. Mary C. Panton, Tappen, B.C.

To keep little hands dry in winter, take two pairs of mittens and a polyethylene bag. Cut out a mitten

from the bag to fit over one mitt, then fit the second mitt over the plastic. Sew the three together. The outside mitten may get wet, but the inside will remain dry and warm.—Mrs. L. O. Hart, Chester, N.S.

Do you have trouble with a food chopper that slips and slides as you grind? There's a simple cure. Before screwing the chopper in place, slip in a piece of sandpaper, gritty side up, on the table edge.—Mrs. Claude Helmer, Brinston, Ont.

I keep a pair of scissors and several colors of press-on tape near my ironing board while ironing, and save time by mending sheets, pillowcases, towels and clothing at once.—Mrs. Ernest Miller, Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.

The quilted lining from a discarded winter jacket makes ideal padding for potholders.—Mrs. Manson McCagg, Shawville, Que.

To prevent straps from slipping, sew one end of a piece of tape 1½ to 2 in. long to the shoulder seam of a dress, 1½ in. from the armhole. Sew one half of a dome fastener to the other end of the tape; sew the rest of the fastener to the dress seam. Fasten straps by closing fastener around them.—Mrs. M. E. Power, Oak River, Man.



# Sleepwear



9986

No. 9986. A yoke releases fullness for sleeptime comfort. The pattern includes sleeveless shortie pajamas, lace-trimmed. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; price 50¢.

No. 2158. A Peter Pan collar is set demurely on the round yoke of this Granny gown with elasticized set-in long sleeves. Long and shortie pajama styles included. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 50¢.



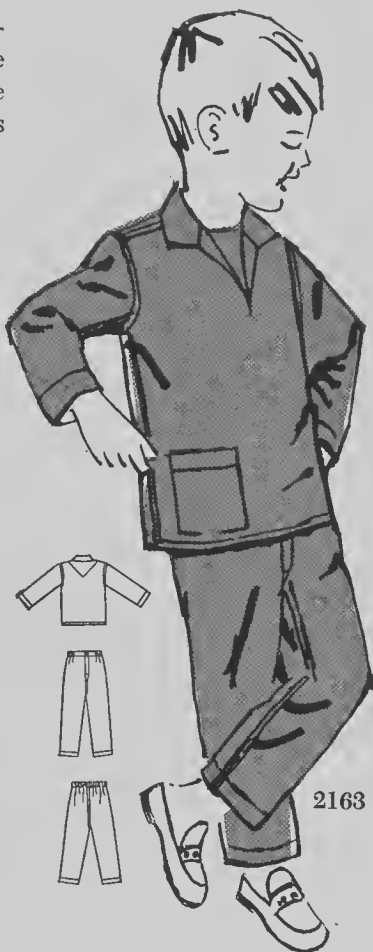
2158



2160

No. 2160. A short robe matches its short-sleeved pajama set. Both have unmounted sleeves, Peter Pan collar. Pattern includes a fitted robe. Girls' 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8; 50¢.

No. 2163. No buttons to lose from this pull-on pajama top with open collar, dickey front. Back of pants waistline is elasticized. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; 50¢.



2163

No. 2126. The popular pull-on pajama top features top-stitching; notched collar may be added. Pants have drawstring at waist. Small 34-36 chest, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, Extra Large 46-48; 50¢.



2126

No. 2116. Front-zipped and gently flared, this brunch coat robe may be worn full, belted, or belted just in front. Trim with ribbon or bias tape. Misses' 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; price 50¢.



2116

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## Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain  
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Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

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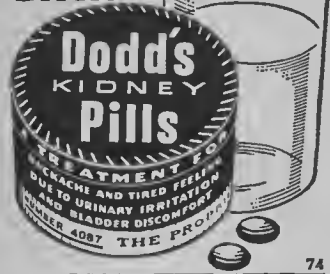
Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

## Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7 years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L.A. Calif. Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.



## How to Treat an ACHING BACK



When planning crop or livestock production, read **GUIDE-POSTS** on page 10.

## DO YOU COUGH, COUGH, COUGH

night and day with Chronic Bronchitis? Do you gasp for breath and wheeze with bronchial asthma, so you cannot work in comfort or get your proper rest? GOOD NEWS. You can get quick satisfactory, longed-for relief with Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules—easy to swallow. Get fast comforting relief. Get RAZ-MAH GREYS 85¢, \$1.65 at drug counters.

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Roses are red but

# Violets Are Blue

and pink and white and purple

by LOIS LIGHT

MRS. Merilees folded a piece of colored foil up over the pot she held, gave the whole a quick twist, and another African violet was ready for its public debut. It and about 250 family members were ready for shipment from their birthplace at Cowichan Station, halfway between Victoria and Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, to a Vancouver department store. The flats of breathtaking color left only insignificant gaps in the Merilees' greenhouse because 5,000 plants were left behind and shelves would fill up as fast as you could say "Merilees' Special Potting Mixture."

This hive of botanical activity began casually by the acquisition of one plant "and not", laughs Mrs. Merilees, "because my name is Violet!", which it is!

"I always do things in job lots," the vivacious young woman said wryly. "One plant was so pretty, I had to have another. And another. Then I tried starting a few from leaves. Soon my plants were crowding the kitchenware. I gave them a room of their own, actually the laundry room, and it wasn't long before they even burst those walls."

By now she couldn't stop growing violets. Finally her husband, Bob, with a whimsical twinkle that belies a shrewd business head, asked, "Since you don't seem able to stop this violet business, why not make it a business?"

That was over seven years ago. Violet began selling plants to local nurseries. Soon she was shipping them all over the Island. Trade became even more brisk after the Merilees purchased a mail order trade in Vancouver. Once Bob's experienced advertising talent began producing persuasive copy, Merilees' violets brightened so many homes throughout Canada and United States, it became a full-time business.

ONCE they'd raised their status from amateur to professional, it became necessary to work out specific procedures for everything—from soil to shipping. They solved the soil problem by mixing their own (which they also market) using a combination of steam-sterilized sand and black loam, Blue Whale, sponge rock, vermiculite, a fungicide, heptachlor for killing bugs, and charcoal. And Bob's shipping system has been so satisfactory that plants have been sent from Cornerbrook, Newfoundland to Orlando, Florida. "And we didn't have one damaged order last year," Bob says.

If the order is from a nearby point, pots are delivered by truck in cardboard flats; otherwise only fresh cut leaves, or leaf settings, are delivered.

Growing conditions are so ideal at the Merilees' violet farm that leaf settings (baby plants in 2" pots) often are blooming. Bob lays a damp

roll of cotton batten around the soil, at the base of the tiny plant. Then he rolls pot and plant in pliable corrugated cardboard and slips it into a plastic bag, sealing it at the top. "Actually the plastic bag is a good trick for anyone to use. If a plant or leaf setting isn't doing well, or if you are away for a while and can't water your plants, put a number of them in one big plastic bag when they're well watered. The humidity will keep them happy for quite a while."

According to Mrs. Merilees, violets bloom almost constantly if they are grown in proper conditions. What are amateur gardeners who produce nothing but leaves doing wrong?

LIGHT is probably the most important factor in African violet culture. In their brochure, the Merilees say: "Remember, more light will usually bring a shy bloomer into flower. Even a little direct sunshine can be beneficial, but too much sun brings on yellowing of the leaves. If lack of light is your problem, look into the use of fluorescent lights. We use them in the winter, when the days are so short, and in this way have lots of bloom all year round." And be sure a nearby building or awning isn't providing too much shade even if your plant is on the window sill.

Many rooms are too dry but this condition can be overcome by standing pots in a tray of pebbles, with water on the bottom, which does not reach the pot. Plants should be watered when they need it — they shouldn't have continually wet feet. And their bath should be warm.

For the Merilees, their hobby-turned-vocation has just about reached the proportions for which they aimed. "If we get too big," Violet explains, "we'll be so commercial I won't be able to give each

plant the attention I do now and it won't be as much fun." Bob already uses all his spare time to "help the regular man." Demand for potting soil is rising all the time, and he feels he'll soon have to mechanize or hire a man.

Luckily, he'd built their attractive little home before they started African violets on a commercial basis, "otherwise I'd never have made it," he chuckles.

After a fire destroyed the first greenhouse, the Merilees designed one which they felt would be both practical and economical — plastic with wooden ribs supporting curved sides. "Besides money (it cost about \$100 to build) we save a lot of heat with this design and rain and snow are no problem."

Officials in both Provincial and Federal departments of agriculture helped the Merilees get started, "but once in a while we suffered because we were their Guinea pigs," says Violet. "One dip they recommended to get rid of mites turned the flowers of every plant green! And another insecticide was so good, it killed every plant we had." Insecticides and sprays should be handled with caution, the young gardeners discovered. They used them with such abandon at one time that both landed in the hospital.

THE Merilees' years of trial and error have led them to a profitable business doing work they enjoy. To Violet, her plants are still "little pets" and her quick smile is never far away as she works among them. Asked how she remembers the names of the hundreds of varieties, she looked as surprised as a mother queried about her children's names. "Why," she said, "I start them, I tend them, I watch them bloom—I know those plants."

A lush vegetable and flower garden which threatens to engulf the whole yard, and the occasional smell of hot, home-baked bread are signs that the violet business doesn't take all of Violet's time. Still Bob admits: "Life is a pretty tight little circle around here. Between my Violet and her violets, I don't have much spare time."

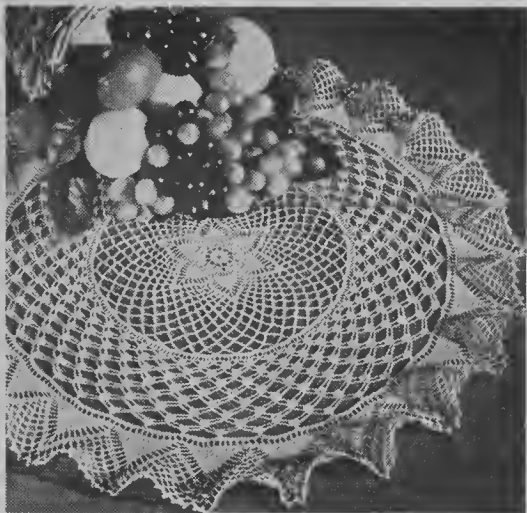
At that, maybe he's lucky. Suppose he'd married a Holly!



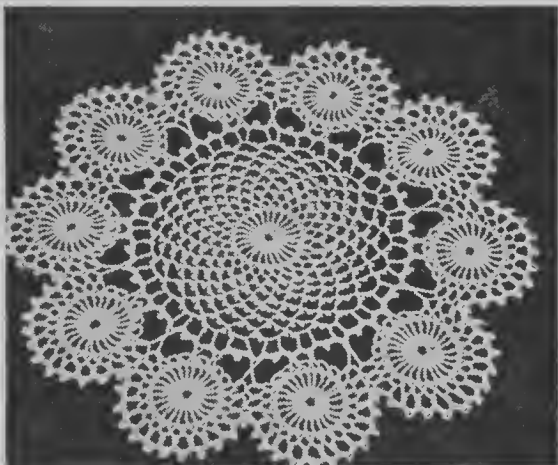
Behind Violet and Bob Merilees is the plastic greenhouse of their own design with its wooden ribs supporting curved sides. Violet trays usually go to Vancouver by truck; small individual plants in plastic bags are mailed.



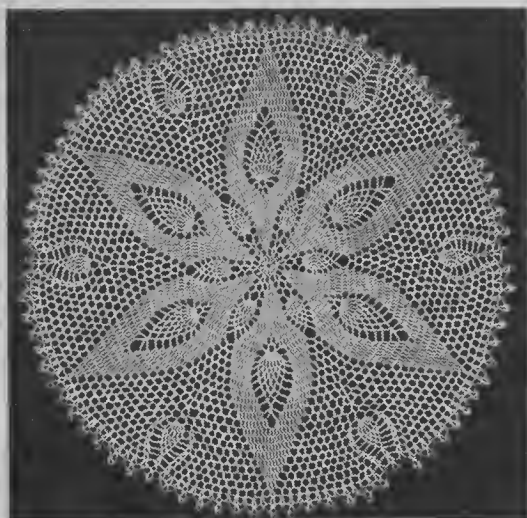
## Doily Designs



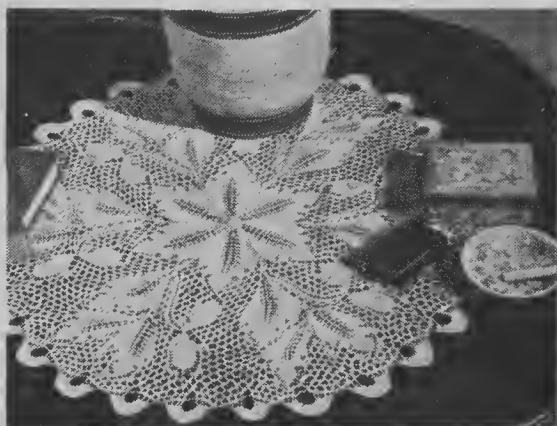
Setting Sun is the name of this doily design. The finished handwork measures 19 in. in diameter. For crochet instructions order Leaflet No. S-892, 10¢.



Instructions for an Irish Crochet Doily are given on Leaflet No. P.C. 3014, 10¢.



This Pineapple Nosegay doily, crocheted with a No. 10 hook from instructions on Leaflet No. S-958, measures 13½ in. in diameter. Leaflet price 10¢.



You use four double pointed No. 14 knitting needles to knit the doily design given on Leaflet No. 7633, 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



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## Squirrel Arithmetic

by MARY L. AKSIM

I WAS piling hay bales for my pony in the barn last fall when I came on a dandy store of butternuts between two bales. I scooped them up and took them into the house to Mom.

"Mmm!" she said. "Butternut icing on your birthday cake next week! Wasn't it nice of the squirrels to give you a present for your tenth birthday?"

We both laughed. Although we have plenty of butternut trees, the squirrels always harvest the nuts for us. This time we thought we were ahead of the redtails.

So we were. For about a week. Then we started to put food out for the birds as we do every year. This time, guess who was watching? You're right. Mr. Redtail, Mrs. Redtail, Johnny, Mary, and Sis Redtail, all licking their lips, and ready to collect interest on those butternuts a hundred times over.

We hung out a doughnut for the chickadees. The squirrels worked all day to work it free from the wire and carry it whole to their hideaway. We put out sunflower seeds for the grosbeaks and bluejays. The squirrels summoned their friends for miles around to a banquet. We hung out suet for the woodpeckers and nuthatches. Those pesty redtails even taught themselves to swing on it and nibble it like birds when they found they couldn't snap the heavy wire holding it with their teeth.

"Well, do you still think you're ahead on the butternut deal?" Dad asked, to tease Mom and me. We tried to let on we didn't hear him.

MOM had read that if you put the suet in an old wire egg basket the squirrels wouldn't be able to reach it, and, finally, she found one of these baskets in Grandma's attic. We didn't say anything to Dad, but as we hung it up we told each other how surprised both Dad and the squirrels would be the next morning.

So they were. Dad always gets up first at our house, and when he came downstairs, there were two squirrels in the egg basket! They'd squeezed in through the wires and hadn't been able to get out again! Dad opened the basket and let them out.

We didn't hang it up again. Instead, we baked a hamburger ring inside a doughnut for the chickadees and waited to see what the squirrel family would do with that. It disappeared in no time. We didn't see it again until spring when the yard light on the big pine went out. On his way up the ladder to replace the bulb Dad noticed something shining inside a big hole in the pine trunk. It was the hamburger ring, all right, cleaned of all traces of doughnut.

"O.K.," said Dad at last. "I'll show you how to beat those fellows." He made a feeder, like a little house, with just the narrowest platform for the birds around the hopper which held the grain.

"They won't be able to steal from this," Dad said, as he filled the hopper full of sunflower seeds. The next thing we knew those little red fellows were playing teeter-totter on that feeder with their "uncles, aunts and cousins whom they number by the dozens."

"They've as many relatives as you have!" Dad teased Mom.

"Well, at least mine don't come to eat until they're asked!" Mom snapped back. "I wonder if we just gave them back those two or three butternuts we still have . . . ?"

"Oh, they'll hibernate as soon as the snow comes," said Dad. But the snow came and the redtails were still with us. Why should they leave a smorgasbord of grain, bread crumbs, suet and seeds for butternuts and acorns?

"Guess you'll have to get some sleeping pills for your friends," Dad said to me. "You've probably got old Mother Nature all riled up! Those

squirrels should be sleeping right now, but they're bound to stay awake and collect their pay for those butternuts!"

"THERE must be something we could do to keep them away from the birds' food," said Mom. "I'll think I've wasted all those years in school if I'm not smart enough to beat a squirrel!"

"Could be," chuckled Dad behind his paper.

"What did you say?" said Mom, as she began to weave a holder for the suet out of picture wire.

"Nothing, dear," said Dad.

But I'm not really worrying about the squirrels, and I'll tell you why. Every day I ride my pony out by an old rotting tree stump behind the barn. I haven't said anything to anybody yet, but that old stump is filled with butternuts hidden under a mound of leaves. When I think it's



One shrewd squirrel watched us putting out food for the birds; then he and his squirrel friends ate it.

about time for the squirrels to pay for all the food they've stolen from the bird feeders this winter, I'm going to fill a potato sack with those butternuts and take them to Mom.

I just hope the squirrels are good enough at arithmetic to understand.



## Conversational Courtesies

SOMEONE once said that conversation, like lettuce, should be fresh and crisp. Like lettuce, the art of conversation needs to be cultivated if we are to make the best use of it.

Conversation, of course, is nothing more than an informal interchange of thought by spoken words. How do we acquire ease in talking with others? For most of us this is not a problem when we converse with friends. The reason, of course, is in the sharing of common interests. Yet most of us do need to develop our ability to converse easily with people we don't know too well, those we meet in large groups for example.

It is easy to talk without ceasing about the things we know and the things we do. It's a greater challenge to encourage other people to talk about their interests.

Here are a few questions to help you test your own conversational courtesy rating.

- ☐ Do you try to determine the other person's interests?
- ☐ Do you encourage the other person to talk about subjects of common interest?
- ☐ Are you a good listener?
- ☐ Do you assume your share of the conversation?
- ☐ Do you listen attentively when others speak?
- ☐ Do you pay attention to what is being said?
- ☐ Do you respect confidences, remembering that confidences must at all times be wisely and sparingly given, well guarded when received?
- ☐ Do you accept compliments graciously, smile and say thank you?

☐ If you unwittingly make a tactless remark, do you apologize at once, briefly and sincerely?

☐ If someone makes an embarrassing remark, do you try to ease the situation by changing the subject as quickly as possible?

☐ If someone starts to tell a story with which you are familiar do you tell him so? Or, if you are asked, do you suggest the others might enjoy hearing it?

☐ Are you a "know-it-all"?

☐ Do you pretend to know a thing that you really don't know?

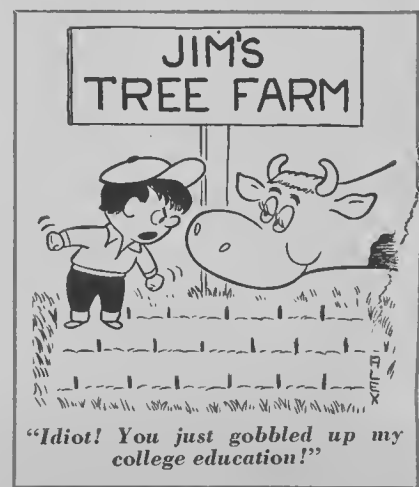
☐ Do you interrupt others when they are talking?

☐ Do you offer praise that is undeserved?

If you can honestly answer "yes" to the first 11 questions and "no" to the last four you already observe conversational courtesies. If not, there's no better time than right now to adopt them.



"I was piling hay bales for my pony in the barn when I came on a dandy store of butternuts between two bales."





## THE MacPHERSON REPORT

maximum rate control for captive traffic should be based on the variable costs of the particular commodity movement, plus an addition above these variable costs such as will be an equitable share of railway fixed costs. It proposed that the carload weight upon which rail variable costs shall be determined for purposes of maximum rate control be 30,000 lb. in standard railway equipment. It recommended that the maximum rate be the variable costs of the movement, as defined by the Board of Transport Commissioners, plus a 150 per cent of the variable costs. This, the Commission concluded, is a reasonable share of the burden of fixed costs which captive traffic shall bear.

In the application of maximum rate control, the Commission proposed that the decision to seek captive status will rest with the shipper.

The implementation of this set of recommendations, the Commission pointed out, will bring to an end the general permissive horizontal percentage rate increases. Under the regulations for minimum and maximum rate controls the Commission has prescribed, the railways will be free to set individual rates by ordinary business standards and to adjust them upwards and downwards as the competitive conditions and changes in cost patterns require. With this freedom, the time lag between cost increases and permission to apply rate increases is eliminated. Even those rates which are set at the maximum would be subject to annual adjustment upwards after an initial 1-year contract, or downwards immediately circumstances require.

As a preliminary step to implementing this procedure, the Commission recommended:

(1) The effective rates being borne by all commodities moving by rail under provisions of the Freight Rates Reduction Act, will be rates considered just and reasonable for the purposes of maximum rate control.

(2) The repeal of the Freight Rates Reduction Act.

### TRANSPORTATION IN NATIONAL POLICY

In setting the stage for this part of its study, the Commission pointed out that, historically, the transportation system in Canada was used so extensively as an instrument for the

pursuit of broad national policy objectives that the character of the system, as a system, tended to become a matter of secondary concern. As a result, National Transportation Policy has often been a great deal more preoccupied with the question of how effectively the transport system was functioning to fulfil national policy objectives, than with the question of how well it was functioning as an economic enterprise. There were, of course, the Commission added, good reasons in the past why this should be so. It declared, however, that there are now equally good reasons why it should no longer be so.

"This conclusion, a central theme of this Report," the Commission continued, "does not disregard the use of transportation as an instrument of national policy. Rather it conveys that, for transportation as an instrument of national policy to be most

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salutory for Canada in the future, its adaptation to the . . . new competitive environment will warrant more consideration than may have been warranted in the past."

The essence of the position taken by the Commission with respect to national transportation policy is that it is no longer possible, as it was in the monopolistic era of transportation, to treat a particular mode of transport in relative isolation from all others.

#### THE THREE SUBSIDY PLANS

The Commission then proceeded to direct its attention toward three major problems which public policy has customarily sought to meet, at least in part, by means of the trans-

portation system. The plans to meet these problems, each of which takes the form of providing government aid to certain shippers by bearing a portion of their rail transport costs, are known as the Maritime Freight Rates Act, the "Bridge" Subsidy and Feed Freight Assistance.

The Commission examined each of these plans in the light of the criteria it has developed for consistent operation of the National Transportation Policy. We can do no more here than to give you the Commission's main suggestions in respect to them.

Maritime Freight Rates Act. The Commission suggested this Act be amended to eliminate the payment of the 20 per cent subsidy on ship-

ments made solely within the area to which the Act applies. It believed the subsidy on intra-Maritime traffic tends to inhibit the full development of alternative modes in the Atlantic Region to the detriment of everyone concerned. It suggested, however, that an exception be made for Newfoundland, until such time as competitive services have been developed in that province.

The Commission also supported the representations made to it that the Maritime Freight Rates Act subsidies on shipments moving out of the area apply to all types of carriers. It did so on the grounds that the effect of the present regulation is to confine some business to the rails at rates higher than would pre-

vail under conditions of equal treatment among the carriers.

**The "Bridge" Subsidy.** This government subsidy, amounting to an annual payment of \$7 million to the railways, was designed to cover the railways' costs of maintenance and to lower the freight rates moving in both directions on that portion of the transcontinental railway system which serves to link or bridge East and West.

The Commission recommended that the "Bridge" subsidy be abolished.

In brief, it gave these reasons for this action. It claimed the "bridge" subsidy has adversely affected competing carriers. Yet the evidence indicates that such competition would be more effective in reducing rates than the subsidy has been. The subsidy is not impartial in the assistance given to carriers or to users of transportation. In fact, the Commission said, it is discriminatory and inequitable in its application to both. It may give unfair market advantage to some regions over others. It appears inappropriately applied to a region with production and prospects as great as the Sudbury-Armstrong-Lakehead region, when considered in relation to other areas of Canada. It is a most difficult policy to administer in view of the discrimination and unfairness inherent in its application.

**Feed Freight Assistance.** The Commission recommended:

1. The subsidy should not be restricted to rail and water carriage.
2. The assistance rate should not be higher than the freight rate available from the least-cost carrier, no matter which mode of transport nor which routing is actually used.
3. The assistance rates on shipments to British Columbia should be based on the same formula as that used for Eastern Canada.
4. The Federal Government should make a detailed assessment of the feed freight assistance policy in order to determine whether or not in its present form it is still benefiting Canadian agriculture to the greatest extent possible, or whether assistance could be more effectively applied to, for example, additional storage capacity in the feeding areas or some other form of aid.—L.H. V



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Terramycin helps prevent or reduce mortality losses due to a wide variety of primary infections plus many secondary disease-causing organisms that complicate disease attacks, (most antibiotics act against only one group or the other). Get disease-fighting efficiency plus longer lasting potency . . . ask for Terramycin wherever animal health products are sold.

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"My mother says my school days are the best days of her life."



# Letters

## Something for Everyone

Thank you for the December '61 issue. It is, indeed, a fine little paper—one of the best farm magazines I have yet seen. You have managed to cram a great many informative articles into 46 pages and you have 22 pages without a single advertisement! This I appreciate, though I know that advertisements are the very life blood of publishing. Some publications just overdo it, and there is very little reading, unless one likes to read advertisements.

My husband liked the various articles on agriculture, my daughter enjoyed Mrs. Marquis' "Indian Christmas Carol." The boys seem to prefer writings such as "Through Field and Wood." I read it all (yes, even the ads), but of course find the women's section most enjoyable.

Now, I'm requesting that you send me "The Country Guide" for another year.

Thank you and best wishes.

MRS. CHARLES SWAIN,  
Anderson's Mtn.,  
R.R.1, New Glasgow, N.S.

## Forecast: Almost Correct

In 1908 I took out a subscription to what I believe was called "The Grain Growers' Guide," and I have been a subscriber practically ever since. I would not be without it.

Over the years I have watched your weather forecast and have found it to be almost correct, month in and month out, for this district. In fact, a lot of my neighbors along with myself rely on it more than our local forecast over our radio stations.

JAS. RANDALL,  
Orley, Sask.

We all enjoy The Country Guide very much, especially the monthly weather forecast which seems almost perfect for our area. It is much more accurate than the radio forecasts. The pattern department is also attractive and The Guide for rural folks is so practical.

MRS. E. GOUGH,  
R.R. 2, Shanty Bay, Ont.

## Delightful Hobby

Your weather probes are very good and the Poetry Corner is also interesting. I've written rhymes since I was a youngster, but have never re-

ceived a fortune from my work. In other words, I'm not famous. But I've never had an editor refuse to print any, so it has been a delightful hobby. I win odd prizes at my club work. My mother used to say you can't spank rhymes out of some people.

MRS. GORDON WILHELM SR.,  
Stratford, Ont.

## Sincerity

I'd like to say a word of praise  
To you, The Country Guide.  
The quality of contents  
I enjoy what is inside.

On the cover there's a picture  
Serene beauty to behold,  
The information just inside  
I treasure more than gold.

And now I am looking forward  
More beauty for to see,  
So glad that you are adding too,  
Some special poetry.

Every line it tells a story  
And each word beams with delight.  
When the subject is sincere  
And when it's written right.

E. L. READ,  
Kerrobart, Sask.

## Selected Immigrants

We are now (we take a bow) to select immigrants without regard to racial origin, taking into consideration only education, training, moral character, health, and age. It is well that we demand sound young bodies and worthy moral characters. But, if our professed concern for our colored friends is real, why do we demand that only those who could help their homelands, the ones who have been given an education and a training, be allowed into a country that is quite able to afford the training of not only her own but a lot needed in these underdeveloped countries. We are refusing to carry our own load of teaching and training. Our load is, if justice be told, to teach and train as many as are needed in our industries and other institutions. As our wealth is above the average in the world, it is far from unreasonable to suggest that we could well train some in excess of our own demands as a contribution to world understanding. We let our children stay untutored and untrained to save the cost. What will be the cost to our children?

DONALD E. FLETCHER,  
Ayr, Ont.

## Ontario Reaction

We have been subscribers to your magazine for quite a long time and enjoy reading all of its contents very much. It certainly is an ideal farm paper, as well as providing household suggestions and the various handicrafts. We look forward to seeing it in the mailbox each month. My husband always looks first to the weather chart, especially in haying time.

MRS. WM. MACCASKILL,  
Vankleek Hill, Ont.

## Odd and Interesting

## Plow-Gun Or Gun-Plow?

by M. J. RIVISE

(Based on the files of the United States Patent Office)

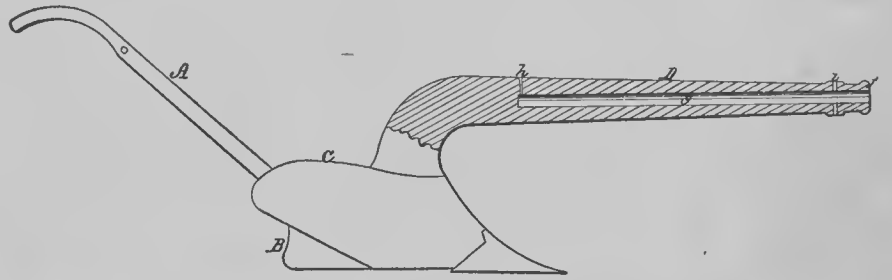
**D**URING the American Civil War, two farmers of Waterloo, N.Y., reversed the Prophet Isaiah's biblical injunction. They converted the plow into a piece of artillery.

They may have got their idea from Cincinnatus, the Roman general who was said to have abandoned his plow to lead his troops when his country was invaded.

The inventors claimed: "The object of our invention is to produce a plow equal, if not superior, in point of strength and lightness to that implement as ordinarily made, and at the same time to combine in its construction the elements of light ordnance, so that when the occasion offers it may do valuable service in the capacity of both implements."

The beam of the ordnance, part of the plow itself, is tubular to allow the passage of the shells when needed.

There is no record if this "plow-gun" or "gun-plow" was ever used in "savage feuds or guerilla warfare," or what effect, if any, it had on the fortunes of war. But it proves that farmers could have ideas to combine the defense of their country with the tilling of the soil. v



This "plow with a punch" had a hollow beam to allow the passage of shells.

**Q**

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## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### CFA TAKES INITIAL STEP TO ACHIEVE FARM UNITY

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has announced that the first move has been taken to bring the Farmers' Union and the Federation closer together in order that organized farmers in Canada can speak with one united voice.

A study of the organizational problems that exist in relations between the Federation and the Farmers' Union has been undertaken by the CFA National Office on instructions from a Committee of the CFA Board appointed to deal with the matter. This initial enquiry will look into the causes of such disunity as exist and the findings will be reported to the Committee.

The Committee is charged with studying the problems and holding discussions with the National Farmers' Union aimed at achieving provincial and national unity. V

### OFU BRIEF CHALLENGES MARKET ENQUIRY REPORT

The annual brief of the Ontario Farmers Union to Prime Minister John Robarts and the Ontario Cabinet in February, took issue with the recommendation of the Agricultural Marketing Enquiry Committee on three counts.

"We object," the brief said, "to its recommendation that governments, both federal and provincial, should not interfere with the trend to fewer and larger farms. Rather we urge you to do everything within your power in Ontario, and also to use your influence with the Government of Canada, to enact policies which will make it possible for a man to make a decent living for himself and his family on a farm by his own work and management, with the help of his wife and children."

The brief also challenged the Committee Report for its parochialism. "We do not believe," the OFU stated, "that it is possible to improve the situation for Ontario farmers without reference to farmers in other provinces." This is so, the brief continued, if for no other reason than the fact that trade between the provinces is free.

The OFU also objected to the whole tenor of certain parts of the Committee's Report on the grounds that it was "strictly materialistic and deterministic in its conception of the nature of man and his relationship to the tools of production, elevating 'efficient' production to the supreme purpose of man, as if men lived for the sake of production instead of producing in order to live."

The brief called on the Ontario Government to place greater importance on farm marketing and asked it to establish a separate Department of Agricultural Marketing under its own minister.

The brief also contained requests for:

- A ban on butter-like yellow color for margarine.
- A stepped up, more effective weed control program.
- Extension of the Canada Grain Act to include Ontario, to assure farmers of the quality of feed they pay for.
- A Farm Machinery Act.
- An Ontario Government Loan Act.
- An early beginning on an ARDA project, in an area and of a nature least likely to molest the population of the community. V

### OFA SUPPORTS CO-OPERATIVE PROCESSING

Members of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, meeting in Toronto in February, resolved to support in principle farmer-owned, co-operative processing plants. Several co-operative processing enterprises in meat, fowl and milk are members of the Federation, either as separate bodies or through the United Co-operatives of Ontario. Vegetable growers are currently considering entering the processing field by developing a co-operative.

This resolution grew out of a discussion of Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative (FAME), which is developing a meat processing co-operative. Members were divided over giving outright endorsement to FAME or any member organization, but were completely in favor of all efforts of farmers to enter the processing field through co-operative action.

Resolutions were also passed at this meeting calling for:

- Further exemptions from the provincial sales tax on equipment essential to farmers.
- Efforts to be made to require amber, flashing lights to be shown on all farm equipment on highways at night.
- Government agencies to establish a program for the control of mastitis.
- The Food and Drug Act to be strengthened to prevent the sale of unfit meat.
- Compensation to be paid to livestock owners for losses incurred from compulsory testing and vaccination.
- A consumer subsidy on butter. V

### MFA STRESSES EDUCATION AND TAXATION IN ANNUAL BRIEF

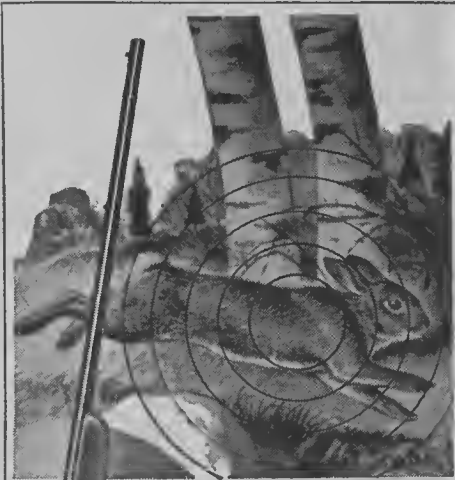
The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, in its annual presentation to the Premier of Manitoba, the Hon. Duff Roblin, and members of his Cabinet, called on the provincial government to take further steps to improve the educational program for rural youth and to consider how taxation for education can be made more equitable.

"To create a climate in which equal opportunities are available to

rural children," the brief states, "we suggest six points should be considered for rural areas:

1. Set higher qualifications for rural teachers.
2. Provide broader educational programs.
3. Widen the tax base for the support of rural schools.
4. Provide necessary technical training institutions.
5. Establish and co-ordinate a program of adult education for parents, designed to keep them

(Please turn to page 70)



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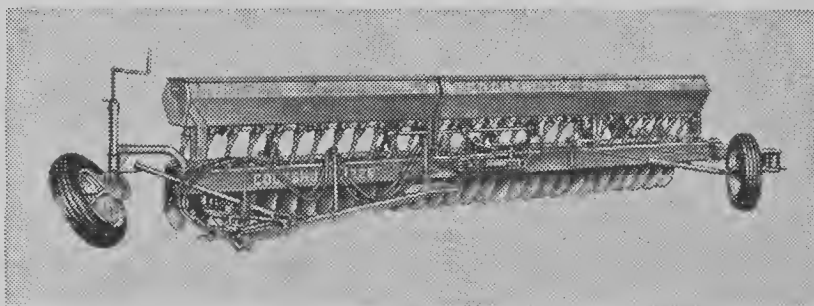
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informed on matters pertaining to our changing society.

6. Implement a reasonable policy of merit rating for teachers."

With respect to taxation, the Federation recommended that a commission be named to study ways and means of enacting legislation whereby taxation for education be carried out on a more equitable basis at the three levels of government, and further that more money for education in rural as well as urban centers and universities be sought.

The MFA also called on the Government of Manitoba to:

- Become part of the Agricultural Machinery Administration testing program in Saskatchewan.
- Establish a provincial co-ordinating committee with wide powers to develop the ARDA program, to select two areas where a start could be made in the promotion of redevelopment projects, and to appoint rural development officers for such areas.

### NSFA PRESSES FOR FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ON CORN

When the Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture executive met with Premier Stanfield and his Cabinet in Halifax in February, they urged the

provincial government to give support to their request to federal authorities for freight assistance on movements of corn from Ontario. The NSFA noted that Maritime farm organizations had been trying to get federal authorities to recognize the

need for such assistance, based on a comparison of feed costs between the Maritimes and the Central Provinces. The disparity between costs of corn in the two regions could be remedied by a freight assistance program, the Federation contended. V



### Hi Folks:

Ever since William Whyte, Jr. (he wrote "The Organization Man") told everybody how to cheat at personality tests, psychologists have lost their faith in people. If a man takes a job test nowadays he just figures what kind of person a certain company wants, then gives answers to show he's that kind of person. This takes all the fun out of testing.

Lately our psychologists have been spending their time testing a much more worthy form of life, namely animals. But they're running into trouble here too. The more critics they observe, the more they come to realize animals can be just as ornery as people — farm animals especially.

Take pigs, for instance. Some researchers have decided most pigs are bone lazy. No matter how good a ration awaits them a short ways off they'll take what's closest to the drinking fountain.

Other researchers find that modern animals are becoming more nervous and jittery — like people. They've tried soothing music on dairy cows and chickens to calm them down so they'll produce more. To date, nobody appears to've tried rock-and-roll on them. That's a form of torture reserved for humans, and probably one reason people have a poorer production record than most farm animals.

The other day I read where a dairy farmer shows movies to his cows to keep them happy. I the cold winter months he ruins of lush, green pastures. the cows perk up and moo approval. As far as I know, nobody has been dumb enough to put TV in their dairy barns. At least, not for the cows anyway. To my mind, this would be one sure way to cut down on our big dairy surpluses. A few hours of those noisy, hair-brained commercials and the cows would stop producing altogether.

The reason behind all this testing, say psychologists, is to find how to make animals happy so they'll increase production. In fact, researchers are already carrying this idea a step further by introducing farm animals to some of the creature comforts now enjoyed by humans. They're discovering that cows like to lie on sponge rubber mattresses, live in air-conditioned quarters, and eat fancy-flavored rations. If animals are like people, say the experts, treat 'em like people and they'll really produce.

This sounds haywire to me. If making life soft and easy increases production, then animals are definitely NOT like people. As far as people are concerned, the quickest way to destruction is too much ease and prosperity.

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.



"I was only trying to help, ma'm.  
He said his back itched."

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